

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. KING. I was called from the Chamber and have not had the advantage of all the remarks of the Senator from Montana and but a few sentences of the statement made by the Senator from Georgia. I have deduced, though, from what has been said—and I have an open mind upon this question, let me say—that pursuant to a resolution of the Senate, a report has been submitted by the Federal Trade Commission which has gone somewhat into this important subject. That report criticizes some of the utilities and submits information which may be the basis or may not be the basis for legislation. If the commission had authority to conduct the investigation covered by its report, I have not yet learned why it has not the authority to continue the investigation or to make further investigation in conformity with the resolution which is now before the Senate. If the Senator has not touched upon that question, I shall be very glad to hear him do so.

Mr. GEORGE. I think that it has the power; and that question I wish to discuss to-morrow.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, would the Senator like to complete his remarks to-morrow?

Mr. GEORGE. I should like very much to do so.

#### RECESS

Mr. CURTIS. I move that the Senate take a recess until to-morrow at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until to-morrow, Tuesday, February 14, 1928, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, February 13, 1928

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, maker of heaven and earth and Father of all mercies, we thank Thee that the genius of our Republic contemplates the high privilege for every citizen to worship God according to the voice of his own conscience. It also secures to each the right to enjoy the fruits of his own labors. Forbid, O Lord, that we should pass by these blessings unnoticed. May they fall even upon the hearts of the reluctant and stupid and summon them to a more grateful life. We pause at one of the most radiant pages in our Nation's biography. In Thy name we bless his sacred memory. No son of the Republic has ever passed from a cradle so humble to a grave so illustrious. We praise Thee that antagonisms and enmities are no more and that every section of Columbia is joined in a national anthem of self-respect, reverence, and brotherhood. As long as the human heart remains to revere truth, fidelity, and goodness may we seek to make for our united country an everlasting name in heaven and earth. May it grow more stately and shine more brilliantly on the shore line of time, fulfilling the genius and mission of a great, free, united people. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, February 10, 1928, was read and approved.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the following title:

H. R. 7916. An act authorizing the Madison Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Madison, Jefferson County, Ind.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 2902. An act granting the consent of Congress to the States of Wisconsin and Michigan to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Menominee River at or near Marinette, Wis.

#### SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 2656. An act to establish a minimum area for a Shenandoah National Park, for administration, protection, and general development by the National Park Service, and for other purposes.

#### BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on February 11, 1928, they presented to the President

of the United States, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 473. An act authorizing the Ashland Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Ashland, Ky.

H. R. 7013. An act authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to lend to the Governor of Arkansas 5,000 canvas cots, 10,000 blankets, 10,000 bed sheets, 5,000 pillows, 5,000 pillow-cases, and 5,000 mattresses or bed sacks to be used at the encampment of the United Confederate Veterans to be held at Little Rock, Ark., in May, 1928.

H. R. 7902. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State Highway Department of the State of Alabama to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Coosa River at or near Wetumpka, Elmore County, Ala.

H. R. 8269. An act making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and for the judiciary, and for the Departments of Commerce and Labor, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, and for other purposes.

#### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER. The Chair designates the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON] to preside to-morrow.

#### THE LATE HON. STEPHEN MORGAN, OF OHIO

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I rise to announce to the House the death of a former Member of this House, Hon. Stephen Morgan. Mr. Morgan died at his home in Columbus on last Thursday. He represented in this House the same district that I now have the honor to represent. He was elected to and served in the Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, and Fifty-eighth Congresses. Mr. Morgan was a man who left a great impress upon the people of his district. He had been a teacher for many years and in that capacity had been the head of a normal school at Oak Hill, Ohio, which a great many young men and women attended. This school was known as the Morgan Academy. Many of the leading men and women in that section owe their start in life to the inspiration gained at this academy. Since leaving Congress Mr. Morgan kept abreast of the times, and few men were better posted on the questions that involved the welfare of our people or our country. He was a man of great mental acumen. He lived on a very high plane. His death is mourned by all who knew him. He was a man of high character and most exemplary conduct. I knew him intimately and I feel it is an honor for me to stand here and give this brief testimonial to the worth of this distinguished citizen of my home county and district.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENKINS. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. I would suggest that the gentleman from Ohio communicate Mr. Morgan's death to the Moses committee that is now compiling the new directory. They are just about ready to go to print and they have asked me on various occasions to furnish the names and dates of death of ex-Members. I shall be glad if the gentleman will do that.

Mr. JENKINS. I thank the gentleman from Mississippi for his suggestion, and I shall most gladly follow it out.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I wish to add in addition to the excellent remarks of my colleague [Mr. JENKINS] a tribute to the memory of Stephen Morgan. He was a faithful friend, an upright and conscientious citizen, loyal in the performance of all his duties, a man upon whose public or private life there never was a stain.

His early activities, as has already been stated, began as a teacher in a common school, a lowly but noble vocation, in which many thousands have been engaged with a permanence and a devotion not surpassed by those upon whom sacred hands have been placed. Then for some 15 years he was the principal of an academy or normal school, and it was by reason of the acquaintances gained in this position that he was nominated for Congress.

I remember him well in his service of six years, from 1899 to 1905. I do not recall a single speech he made here, but he was constant in attendance and faithful in his committee work, with a keen discernment of the ability and trustworthiness of his colleagues. In his public life he observed the injunction, "Study to be quiet," and he was an illustration of the fact that there are many in legislative bodies who profit more as listeners than as talkers.

It is a source of great regret to me that he has passed on. I have a new realization that while we approach the twilight

hour we may have troops of friends, nevertheless there is a greater multitude among those who have passed through the golden gate into the great beyond.

Stephen Morgan may not have had widespread publicity, but his work was well done. His body will be buried at Horeb, in old Jackson County, which he loved so well, among the hills, not far from the Ohio River. Children and grandchildren of those whom he taught and with whom he associated will as the years pass on cherish his memory and profit by his example.

#### PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE SHERMAN ANTITRUST ACT

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi asks unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I have to-day introduced a bill for the amendment of section 6 of the Sherman Antitrust Act relating to the seizure of property used to aid violations of the act in order to aid the Department of Justice, which is now prosecuting an investigation of the operations of Anderson-Clayton & Co., of Houston, Tex., Anderson, Clayton & Fleming of New York, Pennefather & Co., of Liverpool, England, and other firms and corporations confederated with them charged with violating the Sherman Antitrust Act, which produced the condition of demoralization of the cotton industry, to which I called the attention of the House in my remarks on February 8, in connection with which I pointed out the fact that approximately 200,000 bales of cotton had been concentrated in New York for the purpose of manipulating and depressing the price of cotton to the great detriment of the cotton growers and others legitimately engaged in the cotton industry.

The presence of this cotton in New York is the basis of one of the items of manipulation complained of before the Department of Justice, and it is to assist that department I am asking for this amendment of the Sherman Antitrust Act in order to permit the department, when its present investigation reaches the point where it concludes that the Sherman Antitrust Act has been violated, as in my opinion it must, it may seize in the name of the Government this cotton, the presence of which has materially contributed to pillaging the South and the cotton industry generally of hundreds of millions of dollars within the last 15 or 16 months.

As the act appears at present, it provides for the forfeiture of such property only when it is in transit, but this cotton is now stored in warehouses in New York, where it is used for this unlawful purpose, and this amendment will unquestionably permit its seizure.

Mr. Speaker, I want to call your attention to a most brazen boast made by Mr. W. L. Clayton, of Anderson, Clayton & Co., which with its associates constitutes the most powerful cotton organization in the world, and the leader in this alleged conspiracy wherein he is quoted as having said in an address that, "firms other than his own can not hope to avoid loss in the cotton business unless they can correctly guess his mind."

Let me say, Mr. Speaker, that the tragedy of the situation is that that statement is true and is the cause of the deplorable condition in which the cotton industry find itself to-day, as a result of the unlawful manipulations of the cotton market on the part of these conspirators whom the Department of Justice is now attempting to reach through the strong arm of the law.

I congratulate the Department of Justice on its efforts, and I want them to know that the Congress of the United States is squarely behind them in this movement.

I want to assure them that they will have the backing of Congress in bringing to justice these men who are brazenly destroying the price of America's greatest commodity.

Before closing, I want to read one quotation from a speech made by a former president of the New York Cotton Exchange, who, in speaking of Mr. Clayton's boast, said:

It is no concern of ours to further the grandiose plans of a would-be Napoleon of cotton—

Referring to W. L. Clayton—

On the contrary, both our interest and our duty lie in the use of all our energies, all the means at our disposal, to bring it about that never again can one man stand before us and assure us with the smile of conscious power that nobody can buy or sell a bale of cotton except at a loss unless he can guess that man's mind.

Has it come to the point in this country when, by such manipulation as this, one man can so control the cotton market as to stand brazenly and defiantly announce to the world that no man can safely invest in a bale of cotton unless he can successfully guess that man's mind?

The efforts I made a few days ago are bearing fruit. I have in my hand now a resolution passed by the New York Cotton Exchange starting out with a reference to the resolution passed by the Mississippi Legislature, in which they not only welcome an investigation but they assure us they will give us their help in bringing about a cleaning up of this unfortunate condition that is to-day demoralizing the cotton industry and driving our farmers into poverty and our cotton people—the people legitimately engaged in the cotton industry—into bankruptcy, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf and from ocean to ocean.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. I understand the gentleman has introduced a resolution asking for an investigation?

Mr. RANKIN. I am speaking now on this amendment, the immediate passage of which is an imperative necessity.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. I know that; but has not the gentleman introduced a resolution asking for an investigation of the New York Exchange?

Mr. RANKIN. There has been a resolution, I will say to the gentleman from Texas, introduced in both the House and the Senate.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Before what committee is that resolution pending?

Mr. RANKIN. I do not know.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. I wish to say that I will be pleased to join my friend in an effort to get action on that resolution. I think the investigation should be made.

Mr. RANKIN. Certainly; and I want to say to the gentleman from Texas that I was preparing my resolution and waiting for a copy of the resolution passed by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi. I hope to have my resolution on that proposition in the hopper within the next day or two, but action on this amendment I am offering to the Sherman antitrust law should not wait upon any investigation. Let it go to a committee and be reported out at once and give the Department of Justice the law-enforcing power of this Government—the power to confiscate this cotton, as was contemplated by the framers of that law when it was passed.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. I want to answer the question of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLACK]. Senator MAYFIELD, of Texas, before Christmas, introduced a resolution to investigate the Department of Agriculture and the activities of the New York Exchange. Since the holidays Senator SMITH, of South Carolina, has introduced a resolution for this purpose, and I have introduced one in the House for the same purpose. These resolutions are pending before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry in the Senate and the Committee on Agriculture in the House, but we are not getting anywhere with them.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. What I am anxious to do is to get action not only on that resolution but favorable action on the bill introduced to-day by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] so we will get some results.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. You will never do that until the Representatives and the Senators from the cotton-growing States and those in sympathy with us demand it, which I have been constantly contending for, for some time.

Mr. RANKIN. Let me say to the gentleman from Georgia and to the gentleman from Texas that never before have the men representing the cotton States had such an opportunity as they have now, with the Department of Justice conducting an investigation for the purpose of prosecuting those engaged in violating the Sherman Antitrust Act. With the moral support of Congress, and especially by the passage of this amendment, we can absolutely break up and forever put a stop to the concentration of these great amounts of cotton for the purpose of manipulating prices to the injury of everybody but the manipulators.

I believe the Department of Justice has this right under the present law without this amendment, but in order to make "assurance double sure" I have introduced this amendment. When it goes to the appropriate committee I shall appear before them and ask that they report it out at once in order that we may pass it through the House and Senate and bring about a cleaning up of what, in my opinion, is the most iniquitous situation the cotton industry ever faced. [Applause.]

THE LATE HON. WILLIAM DALLAS BYNUM, OF INDIANA

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes to pay a tribute to a former Member of the House.



The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, William Dallas Bynum, a former Member of this House, died in Indianapolis on October 21 last, at the home of his son. Death was caused by acute myocarditis. He was 81 years old. Mr. Bynum was born in Newberry, Green County, Ind., June 26, 1846, where his parents had settled in 1818. Completing his common and high school education in the schools of Greene County, Mr. Bynum entered Indiana University in 1865, and was graduated in 1869. Following graduation, Mr. Bynum read law in a Terre Haute law office, and was admitted to the bar in 1872, beginning his practice of law in Washington, Ind. The Indianapolis News gave a brief account of his political career:

Beginning a career of politics, Mr. Bynum served successively as the town's first city clerk and second mayor of the city of Washington, Ind. Coming to Indianapolis in 1881 Mr. Bynum was elected to the State legislature, serving two terms, the latter as speaker of the house. In 1885 he was elected Democratic Representative in the Congress from the seventh district, Indiana, and remained in Washington for the next 10 years, becoming "whip" of the minority party in the lower House.

In the Fifty-second Congress Mr. Bynum was a candidate for Speaker, the honor, however, going to Representative Crisp, of Georgia.

President William McKinley, in 1897, appointed Bynum member of a special commission to codify and revise the laws of the United States and he was occupied on this mission until 1906. Since 1916 he had served as a member of the board of trustees of the Indiana School for the Blind. His term on the board would have expired in 1931.

Memorial services in honor of Mr. Bynum were held by the Indianapolis Bar Association, and the Indianapolis News of October 22 paid him editorial tribute in the following manner:

Men sometimes seem to become almost historic figures before their death, and it was so with William D. Bynum who died yesterday at the age of 81. The days of his active service, and of the fame that it brought him, had long passed, and there were probably many youngsters who had never heard of him. Yet Mr. Bynum was one of the ablest and most useful Members of Congress that have represented this district, his term of service covering a period of 10 years. It began with the first administration of Grover Cleveland and ended with the Bryan control of the party \* \* \*

Following the leadership of the Democratic President, Mr. Bynum opposed free silver, broke with the party, and became one of the leaders of the gold Democratic movement, which took form in a convention held in this city in 1896, and in the nomination of the Palmer and Buckner ticket. \* \* \*

In the campaign that followed Mr. Bynum was a leading figure.

As Member of Congress Mr. Bynum served with credit and distinction. He was an authority on the money question and was informed on the tariff, of which he had been a student for years. A man of strong personality, unquestioned courage, and rare independence of character (as his bolt in 1896 demonstrated) he was, both morally and intellectually thoroughly equipped for public service. Mr. Bynum's colleagues in Congress recognized his ability and esteemed and valued him.

A Cleveland Democrat, Mr. Bynum took the Cleveland view of public questions, not as a mere follower, but as the holder of the same principles and ideals. In whatever capacity he served, he did his duty as he saw it, and apparently had not other ambition than to do his duty. He always had the courage of his convictions, and he believed that principles were things to be adhered to, and, as far as possible, realized in action. A rather unusual type of public servant was Mr. Bynum.

Mr. Bynum is survived by the widow, one son, and one daughter. Burial was made at Washington, Ind.

He served his country well in his day and generation.

He loved his country because it was his own  
And scorned to give aught other reason why.

His life is a testimonial of courage, patriotism, and service to his fellow man. The youth of our land might well receive from his life the admonition given by Wolsey to his friend Cromwell:

Let all the ends thou aimst at be  
Thy country's, thy God's, and truth's.  
Be noble and the nobleness that  
Lies in other men, sleeping but  
Never dead, will rise in majesty  
To meet thine own.

# TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 10635) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, and for other purposes.

The question was taken.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on account of the absence of a quorum and make the point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is not a quorum present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 322, not voting, 111, as follows:

[Roll No. 31]

YEAS—322

Abernethy	Dickinson, Iowa	Kading	Rainey
Ackerman	Dickinson, Mo.	Kearns	Ramseyer
Adkins	Dominick	Kemp	Rankin
Aldrich	Doughton	Kerr	Ransley
Allen	Douglass, Mass.	Ketcham	Rayburn
Allgood	Drane	Kieess	Reece
Almon	Drewry	Kincheloe	Reed, N. Y.
Andresen	Driver	Kopp	Reid, Ill.
Andrew	Dyer	Korell	Robinson, Iowa
Arentz	Elliott	Kurtz	Rogers
Arnold	England	Kvale	Rowbottom
Aswell	Englebright	LaGuardia	Rube
Auf der Heide	Eslick	Lampert	Rutherford
Ayres	Estep	Lanham	Sanders, N. Y.
Bacharach	Evans, Calif.	Lankford	Sanders, Tex.
Bachmann	Evans, Mont.	Lea	Sandlin
Bacon	Faust	Leavitt	Sandner
Bankhead	Fenn	Leech	Sears, Nebr.
Barbour	Fisher	Lehlbach	Seger
Beck, Wis.	Fitzgerald, Roy G.	Letts	Selvig
Beers	Fletcher	Lindsay	Shallenberger
Bell	Free	Linthicum	Shreve
Black, Tex.	Freeman	Lowrey	Simmons
Blanton	French	Luce	Sinclair
Bloom	Frothingham	Lyon	Sinnot
Bowles	Fulbright	McClintic	Smith
Bowling	Fulmer	McDuffie	Speaks
Bowman	Furrow	McKeown	Sparring
Box	Gambrill	McLaughlin	Sproul, Ill.
Brand, Ga.	Garber	McLeod	Stalker
Brand, Ohio	Gardner, Ind.	McMillan	Steele
Briggs	Garner, Tex.	McMillan	Stevenson
Brigham	Garrett, Tenn.	McReynolds	Summers, Wash.
Browne	Garrett, Tex.	McSwain	Summers, Tex.
Browning	Gasque	MacGregor	Swank
Buchanan	Gibson	Madden	Swick
Buckbee	Gifford	Major, Ill.	Swing
Bulwinkle	Gilbert	Major, Mo.	Tarver
Burdick	Glynn	Mansfield	Tatgenhorst
Burtness	Goodwin	Mapes	Taylor, Colo.
Burton	Gregory	Martin, La.	Taylor, Tenn.
Busby	Green, Fla.	Martin, Mass.	Temple
Butler	Green, Iowa	Mead	Thatcher
Byrns	Greenwood	Menges	Thurston
Campbell	Griest	Merritt	Tillman
Candfield	Hadley	Michener	Tilson
Cannon	Hale	Miller	Timberlake
Carss	Hall, Ill.	Milligan	Tinkham
Carter	Hall, Ind.	Montague	Underhill
Cartwright	Hall, N. Dak.	Mooney	Underwood
Casey	Hammer	Moore, Ky.	Uplike
Chalmers	Hancock	Moore, Ohio	Vestal
Chapman	Hardy	Moore, Va.	Vincent, Mich.
Chindblom	Hare	Morehead	Vinson, Ga.
Christopherson	Hastings	Morgan	Vinson, Ky.
Clague	Hawley	Murphy	Ware
Clancy	Hersey	Nelson, Me.	Warren
Clarke	Hickey	Nelson, Mo.	Wason
Cochran, Mo.	Hill, Ala.	Niedringhaus	Watres
Cohen	Hill, Wash.	Norton, Nebr.	Watson
Cole, Iowa	Hoffman	Norton, N. J.	Weaver
Collier	Hogg	O'Brien	Welch, Calif.
Collins	Holaday	O'Connell	Weller
Colton	Hooper	O'Connor, La.	White, Kans.
Connally, Tex.	Hope	Oldfield	White, Me.
Cooper, Wis.	Howard, Nebr.	Oliver, Ala.	Whitehead
Corning	Howard, Okla.	Oliver, N. Y.	Whittington
Cox	Huddleston	Palmisano	Williams, Mo.
Craff	Hudspeth	Parker	Williams, Tex.
Cramton	Hughes	Parks	Wilson, La.
Crisp	Hull, Morton D.	Peavey	Winter
Crowther	Hull, Tenn.	Peery	Wolverton
Cullen	Irwin	Perkins	Woodruff
Dallinger	Jacobstein	Porter	Wright
Darrow	James	Pou	Wurzbach
Davenport	Jeffers	Prall	Wyant
Davey	Jenkins	Purnell	Yates
Davis	Johnson, Ill.	Quayle	Yon
Deal	Johnson, Ind.	Quin	Zihlman
Denison	Johnson, Okla.	Ragon	
De Rouen	Johnson, Tex.		

NOT VOTING—111

Anthony	Eland	Carew	Connery
Beck, Pa.	Bohn	Carley	Connolly, Pa.
Beedy	Boles	Celler	Cooper, Ohio
Begg	Boylan	Chase	Crosser
Berger	Britten	Cochran, Pa.	Curry
Black, N. Y.	Bushong	Combs	Dempsey

Dickstein	Houston	Michaelson	Steagall
Douglas, Ariz.	Hudson	Monast	Stedman
Doutrich	Hull, Wm. E.	Moore, N. J.	Stobbs
Dowell	Igoe	Moorman	Strong, Kans.
Doyle	Johnson, S. Dak.	Morin	Strong, Pa.
Eaton	Johnson, Wash.	Morrow	Strother
Edwards	Jones	Nelson, Wis.	Sullivan
Fish	Kahn	Newton	Sweet
Fitzgerald, W. T.	Kelly	O'Connor, N. Y.	Taber
Fitzpatrick	Kendall	Palmer	Thompson
Fort	Kent	Pratt	Treadway
Foss	Kindred	Rathbone	Tucker
Frear	King	Reed, Ark.	Wainwright
Gallivan	Knutson	Robson, Ky.	Welsh, Pa.
Golder	Kunz	Romjue	White, Colo.
Goldsborough	Langley	Sabath	Williams, Ill.
Graham	Larsen	Schneider	Williamson
Griffin	Leatherwood	Sears, Fla.	Wilson, Miss.
Guyer	McPadden	Sirovich	Wingo
Harrison	Maas	Snell	Wood
Haugen	Magrady	Somers, N. Y.	Woodrum
Hoch	Manlove	Sproul, Kans.	

So the motion of Mr. MADDEN was agreed to.

The following pairs were announced:  
Until further notice:

Mr. Snell with Mr. Carew.  
Mr. Begg with Mr. Woodrum.  
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota with Mr. Romjue.  
Mr. Welsh of Pennsylvania with Mr. Bland.  
Mr. Treadway with Mr. Gallivan.  
Mr. Beck of Pennsylvania with Mr. Tucker.  
Mr. Kendall with Mr. Wingo.  
Mr. Maas with Mr. Sears of Florida.  
Mr. Britten with Mr. Morrow.  
Mr. Doutrich with Mr. Black of New York.  
Mr. Manlove with Mr. Steagall.  
Mr. Dowell with Mr. Boylan.  
Mr. Rathbone with Mr. Stedman.  
Mr. Bacon with Mr. Celler.  
Mr. Stobbs with Mr. Doyle.  
Mr. Foss with Mr. Kent.  
Mr. Pratt with Mr. Griffin.  
Mr. Graham with Mr. Jones.  
Mr. Fort with Mr. Connery.  
Mr. Palmer with Mr. Carley.  
Mr. Morin with Mr. Combs.  
Mr. Curry with Mr. Edwards.  
Mr. Michaelson with Mr. Goldsborough.  
Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania with Mr. Dickstein.  
Mr. Hudson with Mr. Crosser.  
Mr. Sweet with Mr. O'Connor of New York.  
Mr. Taber with Mr. Wilson of Mississippi.  
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin with Mr. Fitzpatrick.  
Mr. Frear with Mr. Moorman.  
Mr. Wood with Mr. Douglas of Arizona.  
Mr. Williams of Illinois with Mr. Sullivan.  
Mr. Anthony with Mr. White of Colorado.  
Mr. Wainwright with Mr. Kindred.  
Mr. Johnson of Washington with Mr. Harrison.  
Mr. Chase with Mr. Somers of New York.  
Mr. Golder with Mr. Larsen.  
Mr. Hoch with Mr. Moore of New Jersey.  
Mr. Houston of Delaware with Mr. Igoe.  
Mr. Robson of Kentucky with Mr. Reed of Arkansas.  
Mr. Newton with Mr. Sirovich.  
Mr. King with Mr. Sabath.  
Mr. Thompson with Mr. Berger.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TILSON). Before announcing the result of the vote the Chair would like to state that he has requested five minutes of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN], in order that the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. HAWLEY] may now read Lincoln's Gettysburg address before we begin consideration of the bill. Immediately after the reading the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] will discuss and explain the bill.

Mr. MADDEN. It will be a little more comprehensive than that, Mr. Speaker, for I am going to talk about the finances of the Government as they now exist and call attention to the obligations we are about to create.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with Mr. MICHENER in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, of which the Clerk will read the title.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 10625) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, and for other purposes.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. HAWLEY] to read Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, yesterday was the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln. On November 19, 1863, on the occasion of the dedication of the Gettysburg battle field as a national cemetery President Lincoln said:

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that Nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battle field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place of those who here gave their lives that that Nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate, we can not consecrate, we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, in presenting this bill to the House I will take occasion to discuss the general financial situation of the Government as it now exists. As a preface, I want to say a word about the duties and responsibilities of the Committee on Appropriations, so far as the chairman is concerned.

It is not a sinecure to be placed in a position where your duty and responsibility demands that you say "no" in many cases where you might, under the circumstances, like to say "yes." I find myself unpopular at times because I am frank to express my opinion on the cost of various measures and my opposition to them on account of the cost. I conceive it to be my duty to be frank, courageous, and combative when increased cost of the Government is concerned, particularly in cases where the full facts do not seem to justify it. If I did not act in this manner, I have the feeling that the House would judge me unfit for my position, and for that reason I am willing to incur whatever criticism I may inherit by what I believe to be a conscientious discharge of duty. [Applause.]

The Committee on Appropriations has endeavored to bring to the House, in connection with its bills, a clear, businesslike statement of the facts involved. If the House does not agree and takes some other action, that is the decision of the body whose servant the committee is. There can be no quarrel over reversals, for the final decision and responsibility belong to the House.

Ever since I have been chairman of the committee it has been my aim, so far as consistent with good management of the Government, to keep the sum total appropriated each session within the limit of the aggregate of the Budget estimates submitted by the Executive as necessary for the operation of the Government and the payment of its obligations. Up to the present there has not been a year in which the total of appropriations granted by the Congress has not been less than the total requested by the President. In fact, Congress has, in the aggregate, since the Budget came into operation, made appropriations approximately \$350,000,000 less than the Budget estimates. [Applause.] That is a very commendable record, but I am sorry to say that a continuance of it at this session is dubious. [Laughter.] The action of the House on the recent War Department appropriation bill has placed the situation on all the bills where they are in excess of the Budget estimates at the present status. It is my hope that ultimately the Congress may come out in the aggregate under the total of the Budget, but, frankly, the outlook is dark. If Congress exceeds the Budget recommendations of the Executive in the aggregate, the responsibility is ours to meet and defend the action which brings about that variance in total. Such an eventuality is one of the vital principals of a budget system—that each branch of the Government—legislative and executive—should take a clear position in matters of taxation and expenditures and be prepared to justify that position if the occasion arises.

Congress is confronted at this session with two difficult problems—the one of reducing taxation, and the other of coping with new proposal for increased expenditures, which in some cases demand urgent and final settlement at this session. The President in his message recommended a tax reduction not to exceed \$225,000,000. He also presented a budget calling for a maximum of expenditure which would at the same time permit this tax reduction to be made. The House at this session, in dealing with the tax-reduction problem, has passed a bill cutting taxes approximately \$290,000,000, and thereby eliminated \$65,000,000 more of revenue than the Executive has said might safely be taken and still leave enough to finance the Budget. Now the question that arises in my mind is very practical. How close are we getting to a balance between receipts and expendi-



tures when we decrease the revenue beyond the safety point and at the same time add liberally to the expenditures? The two actions are not in harmony, and instead of closing the gap it is further widened by driving a wedge in from both sides—one by further decreasing the revenue, and the other by further increasing the expenditures.

On the basis of present estimates, which may be varied one way or the other when the first installment of taxes is paid on March 15 next, our estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year 1929 are as follows:

Estimated receipts.....	\$3,809,497,314
Estimated expenditures.....	3,556,957,031
Estimated surplus.....	252,540,283

It is from this estimated surplus that a tax reduction, not to exceed \$225,000,000, was recommended.

In the estimated expenditures for the next fiscal year no special allowance was made for starting some problems which are now before Congress. They include the following major items of expenditure legislation:

- (1) Alien property bill, \$100,000,000.
- (2) Purchase of property in the triangle area in Washington, \$25,000,000.
- (3) Additional expenditures under the bill to raise the authorization of public-building projects from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000—\$100,000,000.
- (4) Expansion of the naval-building program, \$1,000,000,000 or more.
- (5) Flood-relief legislation, \$300,000,000 plus.
- (6) Boulder Dam, perhaps more than \$125,000,000.
- (7) Muscle Shoals, \$67,000,000.
- (8) Farm relief, indefinite.
- (9) Miscellaneous legislation, from \$25,000,000 up.

I assume that in a budget of expenditures, nearly \$4,000,000,000 annually, there is considerable give and take. There will be failures to spend and savings in some of the appropriations which are estimated to be expended because of conditions arising to prevent it, and, conversely, there will be some unforeseen expenditures arising to take their places. There may be an increase or a decrease in the estimated revenue which would affect the case one way or the other. However, the whole situation is on an estimated basis and nothing positive can be known until the year is actually under way. We should, however, have the best estimates obtainable in advance. Better figures on which to base revenue estimates for 1929 will be available when tax payments are made in March. It is the judgment of the Treasury Department, however, that such returns instead of showing that the estimate of revenue for 1929 is not high enough will actually indicate that it is too high. A comparison of the revenues of this fiscal year to date with the revenues of last fiscal year for the same period shows a falling off of approximately \$65,000,000. This seems to justify the belief that the revenues estimated for 1929 are not to be considered as too low and that we will be fortunate if we succeed in obtaining the amount at present estimated to be received in 1929.

Now in the margin of tax reduction suggested by the President and the Treasury Department I assume there was some leeway which might care for the increased expenditures which Congress within reason would adopt at this session as adding to the burdens of the next fiscal year, but with a \$65,000,000 increase in the tax cut that margin is wiped out and inroads have been made upon any leeway which might exist by reason of the original estimated revenue proving to be too low.

I am calling this matter to the attention of the House, not to be critical but in a spirit of helpfulness and as a guide for our action in the consideration of appropriation bills and in the enactment of legislation which has the effect of adding to expenditures which have not been specifically included within the estimated revenues. I voted against the tax bill because I believed it went beyond the bounds of safety. I shall oppose those increased-expenditure proposals, which I believe to be unjustifiable and place in jeopardy a balancing of our receipts and expenditures. That at least will permit me to be consistent.

Now there is no particular reason why I should be more exercised about this than any other Member of the House, except that the House has placed me in a position of trust and I assume that it wants me to present the pertinent facts.

It further becomes my duty as chairman of the Appropriations Committee to give a résumé of our appropriation record of the session when it closes and to state what has been accomplished. I have been proud of that record in the past. It has been one which Members could stand on with great pride and cite as genuine accomplishment. I am thinking now about what the record of this session is to be like. I know what it ought to be, and I hope when it is written that it will be as creditable as previous accomplishments.

There is only one way in which we can attain a satisfactory record, and that is by a careful scrutiny of our legislation and a reduction to the very minimum in new proposals and a sound and reasonable action upon them.

It seems to me that this is the stage of the session to pause and give attention to what is involved in many of these great measures that are pending. The extent to which we consider the taxpayer as well as the beneficiaries of the proposed legislation is going to be the determining factor in the soundness of our action.

Now I want to devote a little time to this bill. The amount which is recommended to be appropriated is \$1,063,337,060.

This sum is divided between the Treasury and Post Office Department as follows:

Treasury Department.....	\$298,387,018
Post Office Department.....	764,950,042

The bill represents a decrease under the Budget estimates of \$6,223,200.

The Treasury Department is supported out of two classes of appropriations—the regular annual and the permanent. In the permanent appropriations there is a net reduction of \$52,000,000. Involved in this is a reduction in the amount of interest payments on the public debt from \$720,000,000 for the fiscal year to \$670,000,000 for the next fiscal year—a decrease of \$50,000,000. This is a wonderful showing and is due to the excellent management of our finances. The cut in the interest cost results from two causes: (1) The decrease in the public debt through the operation of the sinking fund and the use of foreign repayments and the surplus in receipts; and (2) a decrease in the annual interest rate on securities through refunding operations. The refunding of the second Liberty loan at lower rates of interest on the securities issued to replace those retired as a part of the refunding operation, represents a decrease in interest alone of \$21,000,000. The average rate of interest on the outstanding interest-bearing debt of the United States on December 31, 1927, was 3.88 per cent, compared with an average interest rate of 4.29 per cent in 1921. This decrease in the average interest rate represents an annual saving of approximately \$72,500,000 which is due to the successful financial management of the administration in carrying on these refunding operations and obtaining money at lower rates of interest, and this is in turn due to the healthful financial condition of the country induced very largely by the successive reductions in taxation which have taken place and the economical conduct of the fiscal affairs of the Government.

The bill recommends for regular annual appropriation for the Treasury Department a total of \$298,387,018, which is \$1,629,962.44 more than the comparable appropriations made and available for like purposes during the fiscal year 1928, and \$3,123,200 less than the Budget recommendations.

While I am not going to touch on all of the details here, I do commend a careful reading of the report of the committee on this bill, because it is comprehensive. It will inform you and it will enable you to inform people all over the country about these two big departments.

There is an aggregate reduction of more than \$1,000,000 in the appropriations for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the Public Debt Service. Under the authority granted him by law, the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered a reduction in the size of the paper currency of the United States. Work is progressing on that program and it is hoped the change will take place some time during the next fiscal year, the date depending upon a determination of the question of whether to put all denominations of the new size into circulation at once or to put the \$1 bills out first and have them followed later by the larger denominations. The matter has been gone into very thoroughly by the Treasury Department, and the committee has reviewed the plans. It is believed that the new currency will be more convenient and satisfactory to the public from the standpoint of convenience in handling, will be more durable, and certainly will be more economical to produce, and can be manufactured in larger quantities in a shorter period of time than the present size.

In connection with the Customs Service the committee has made one important change. The estimates called, among other items, for an increase of \$191,944 for salary adjustments in the field positions. The committee has recommended an increase of \$240,000 over the Budget in this instance, bringing the total up to \$430,000. This sum, according to the officials of the Treasury Department, will be sufficient to provide an advance of one step in the salary rating of every employee whose services are such as to deserve this recognition. The action is recommended to the House as being just. Congress has been quite generous with the Customs Service in the past in the matter of salary adjustments. The average salary for the whole service has been raised since 1923 from \$1,700 to more than \$2,000 for 1928,



and by the terms of this bill it will be further raised to in the neighborhood of \$2,100, and that is sufficient.

It has been frequently said that the men in the Customs Service are living on starvation wages, that they are unjustly treated, and are getting less than \$1,500 a year on the average. The facts disclose that the average of all salaries in the service is about \$2,000. So do not pay attention to everything that you hear from everybody. Take the facts themselves and decide the question.

In the Bureau of Internal Revenue, aside from the transfer of funds to the Bureau of Prohibition on account of the act making the Prohibition Unit a separate bureau, there is a straight-out decrease of \$476,860, of which \$161,860 is due to reductions in force recommended in the Budget and a decrease of \$315,000 under the current law and the Budget estimate recommended by the committee. This seems to be safe. The work of the bureau is decreasing, due to the bringing current of the auditing of cases for previous years, and while there are some temporary situations which need improvement, the committee feels that they may be met and the work of collecting the internal revenue satisfactorily provided for with the amount allowed.

The bill carries \$132,000,000 for the refunding of internal-revenue taxes illegally collected. This appropriation appears again in the annual bill for the first time in many years. It has heretofore been carried in deficiency bills on a calendar-year basis. The amount recommended, compared with the like amount made available for the current year, shows a decrease of \$18,000,000. This decrease comes from the disposition of the back cases and a lessening of the amount that needs to be refunded. While this is a gain to the Government, it has an offsetting disadvantage because the disposal of the back cases also means that less revenue will be collected from schedules that were underpaid in the past. The Government has been collecting large amounts from these back taxes. The peak was reached in the fiscal year 1923, when it touched \$600,000,000. For this year it is estimated at from \$260,000,000 to \$280,000,000, and for the next year it will further decrease. A very interesting statement will be found in the report on the bill, showing that all together we have paid out in refunds approximately \$827,000,000, while we have collected from back taxes in the same period over \$3,600,000,000, a ratio of \$4.25 collected from underpaid schedules to \$1 returned on account of overpaid schedules.

The Bureau of Prohibition appears in this bill as a separate organization, due to the act passed at the last session. Eliminating transfers of funds due to the establishment of this separate bureau, there is a straight-out decrease in the appropriation for the next year of \$350,000. This cut is recommended by the Commissioner of Prohibition, who states that it will be possible to conduct the service with the smaller amount, due to better organization and closer administration. Prohibition enforcement is not perfect; perhaps it is not what it should be; but I believe that the new bureau is frankly and sincerely endeavoring to carry out the law which it is charged with enforcing. The civil-service situation in the bureau is embarrassing and demoralizing, and I hope that a way will soon be found to straighten it out and enable the service to go ahead with the enforcement work unhandicapped by the uncertainties which now make the task more difficult.

Mr. Doran, the present commissioner, has been coming before us ever since prohibition began. He has been before us as a subordinate, but we noticed that as a subordinate he had the facts. He has now been honored with the position of Commissioner of Prohibition. If prohibition can not be enforced by a man like Mr. Doran, then it can not be enforced by anybody, because Mr. Doran believes in it and understands it. In saying this I have no desire to reflect on any of his predecessors. They were all good men, but none of them seemed to approach the situation as he approaches it.

The Coast Guard is enlarged by 8 officers, 15 warrant officers, and 408 enlisted men. This augmentation is largely accounted for by the commissioning of three new vessels which have been authorized by Congress. One of these boats will go into the Gulf of Mexico and two to the Pacific coast, where the commandant believes that the forces should be strengthened. The new vessels are a part of the fleet of 10 authorized in 1925. While additional personnel is granted for these boats without the decommissioning of old vessels now in the service, the committee has the understanding that as the remaining 7 of the 10 boats are commissioned there will be a retirement of older and unfit vessels, and in that way the personnel will be found for the new boats without increasing the total personnel. The Coast Guard is doing excellent work both in the sphere of prevention of smuggling and law enforcement and in the saving of life and property at sea.

Congress has been generous with it in the matter of providing funds and equipment for its duties, but it is a navy in itself now, with a total personnel of 13,000 for the next fiscal year and with 37 cruising cutters, 414 lesser vessels, 25 destroyers, over 250 life-saving stations, and 5 seaplanes. There should, with this organization, be ample forces and equipment to perform the duties satisfactorily with a very minimum of increase for some years. In preparing the bill the committee has eliminated \$32,200 for keeping in service a vessel more than 50 years old, which has been supplanted by a new and modern boat. There seems to be no sound reason why this boat should continue to be operated, and the funds have been taken out.

In this connection I might say of every branch of the Government, that once they get their nose under the tent they commence to swallow the tent. The Coast Guard has been no exception to the rule. There are many fine men in every branch of the service, but they are all forgetful, sometimes, every one of them, that there is anybody else involved except them. The taxpayer is often not given any consideration except by chance. I contend that the House of Representatives, through its agencies, is the only place in the Government where the taxpayer has his full consideration. Help us to give the taxpayer all the chance which you can. See to it that he is not overburdened with too many loads that somebody else should carry. Let us try to give him an understanding that we are here thinking about the man who digs the coal in the coal mine, or the man who runs the train at night, or the man who puts in the sewers that give us the sanitation that we enjoy. Let us understand, if we can, his problem and lighten the load on him as much as possible. [Applause.]

There is an important increase under the Public Health Service. An amount of \$230,000 is recommended for rural sanitation, which is \$145,000 over the current year. This sum is for rural health work in the counties of the flooded area of the South. After the water receded from the disastrous floods of the Mississippi River the Red Cross, the States and counties, and the Public Health Service raised a total of \$955,000 for this county work, of which the Public Health Service contributed \$262,000 this current year from the epidemic fund. For the next fiscal year the work has been transferred from the epidemic fund to the rural sanitation fund. The amount of \$262,000 for the current year has been expended on work in 101 counties in the flooded district, where the organization is now perfected, or funds are in hand for perfecting it, in 86 counties, leaving 15 counties. The \$230,000 recommended for the next year will permit the normal work of rural sanitation to proceed under the customary amount of \$85,000, and the additional \$145,000 is predicated upon a continuance for the first six months of the new fiscal year, or as much longer as it can be carried with this amount of this special work in the flooded counties.

Nothing has been left undone to see that those who suffered as a result of the great flood were made as comfortable as possible, and to see that their health was protected in every way. They were housed, they were fed, they were clothed. Thirty-five million dollars all told, which seems a good deal more than anybody imagines, was spent by the various agencies, the Government included, for the amelioration of the trouble and suffering of those people who live in the flooded area. [Applause.] Of course, when we reach the stage of legislation on this subject there will come then the consideration of the question of how we can make the territory through which these great rivers run safe and healthful for people to live in. I think it is the policy of the administration, as it is of every man who has given thought to the question, to do everything that is sane and safe, and designed to provide against the menace of floods in the future. At the same time it might be just as well to add that if there is anybody, no matter where, in official life or out of it, who tries to take advantage of the unfortunate situation caused by the floods, to bankrupt the Treasury of the United States, without justification, he will find some opposition somewhere, and I shall be on the side of that opposition. [Applause.] I am for anything that is decent, and anything that will help the situation as it ought to be helped.

Now I come to the very interesting topic of public buildings, for which the bill carries a total of \$45,520,170. This sum is composed of four major divisions—

Maintenance, repair, minor improvements, equipment, rent, etc., in connection with about 1,450 completed existing projects	\$15,885,170
Purchase of the building in New York for the Customs Service	8,000,000
Acquisition of land in the triangle area in Washington	2,680,000
New construction and sites under the public buildings act of May 25, 1926	18,955,000

The amount for maintenance and repair of existing structures is very largely routine, although there is involved in it the ex-



penses for commissioning of new buildings, additional amounts for repairs of buildings and mechanical equipment, additional personnel to improve the maintenance of existing buildings, and an amount to improve the salary situation in the custodial forces.

The \$8,000,000 for the purchase of the building and site in New York is in accordance with the law, and a contract was made by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to that act. The building is now in course of construction and is expected to be completed during the next fiscal year. It will provide new quarters for the appraisers of the Customs Service, the laboratories of the Department of Agriculture, and the United States Customs Court. The Treasury Department believes that the arrangement is an advantageous one to the Government. The building is constructed under plans approved by the Treasury Department and the work is being supervised by the Architect's Office, both as to structural qualifications and costs. Any saving under the \$8,000,000 contract price resulting in the letting of contracts and the purchase of materials and general execution of the work will result in decreasing the total contract price to the Government.

The \$2,680,000 recommended for the purchase of land in the triangle area in Washington is recommended for the acquisition of square 256, which is almost wholly occupied by the property of the Southern Railway Co., at the junction of Thirteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. The total property to be acquired in all of this triangle area is assessed at \$16,624,000, and the act authorizing the acquisition fixed a maximum limit of expenditure of \$25,000,000. The area comprises 1,131,920 square feet of land, assessed at \$11,797,182, and the improvements on this land are assessed at \$4,827,200.

Square 256 is the first parcel recommended for purchase under the authorization. The block contains 46,161 square feet of land, assessed at \$758,770, and the improvements, including the Southern Railway Building, are assessed at \$1,123,200, making a total assessed valuation for the block of \$1,881,970. The property of the Southern Railway is assessed at \$1,749,240, of which \$661,740 represents 37,716 square feet of ground and \$1,087,500 represents the structure. The building is of fireproof construction, with good foundations, and contains an available floor space of 209,603 square feet. The railway company has made a tentative offer to sell its property for \$2,500,000 as against an assessed valuation of \$1,749,240. While the offer is about 38½ per cent above the assessed value and seems high, the committee was of the opinion that, considering the appraisal made of the building by the architect's office on the basis of replacement less depreciation and obsolescence, and considering the assessed value of the land, that Congress would be justified in making this appropriation as a maximum amount so that negotiations could commence for favorable terms.

The amount recommended for new public-building projects throughout the country under the 1926 act is \$18,955,000, made up as follows:

Section 3 buildings (1913 projects).....	\$1,550,000
Section 5 buildings, outside of Washington.....	13,905,000
Section 5 buildings, in Washington.....	3,500,000

The total number of projects recommended now is 81. Practically all of these were before Congress at the last session in the appropriation bill, which failed during the closing days of the session in Senate. While the amounts for each of the projects, both as to initial appropriations and limits of cost vary, either upward or downward, compared with last session, they are recommended as the result of further study of the conditions at the various localities by the joint action of the Treasury and Post Office Departments. It should be recalled that when the estimates for these buildings were submitted at the last session the survey of public-building needs of the country had just been completed, and the estimates had to be prepared quite hurriedly in order to get them in for consideration before adjournment on the 4th of March. The time that has elapsed since then has permitted a better study of the situation to be made, and that is the reason for the changes suggested in the estimates at this session.

There are five projects under section 3 of the act of May 25, 1926. These are 1913 buildings. Including the buildings in this bill and those that have heretofore been provided with enlarged limits of cost under the \$15,000,000 extensions, all of the 1913 buildings will have been taken care of, with the exception of two, and, with a suitable reservation for the limit of cost on these, there will still remain a balance under the authorization of \$15,000,000 of something like \$600,000. There is a statement in the hearings showing the status of each of these projects.

Of the projects in the District of Columbia, there are three recommended in the bill—the Department of Commerce Building, the Internal Revenue Building, and the addition to the Government Printing Office. Including the limits of cost fixed

in the bill on these projects, and on those that have heretofore been authorized for the District of Columbia, a total limit of cost will have been fixed of \$45,825,000 out of the \$50,000,000 maximum authorized.

Now on the so-called first year's building program under section 5, the \$100,000,000 authorization, there are recommended 72 projects, all of which were here at the last session and carried in the bill that failed. The situation under the \$100,000,000 authorization is this: For the buildings that are carried in this bill, there is consumed of the \$100,000,000, a total of \$43,655,000, which is \$1,100,000 less than the amount fixed for these same projects at the last session. So while there has been an unfortunate delay of a year on the new program due to the failure of the Senate last session to pass the bill, there has been incidentally \$1,100,000 saved to the \$100,000,000 authorization in connection with that delay. Taking the \$43,655,000 of limits of cost fixed in the bill on these projects, together with such limits as have heretofore been fixed for a few other projects under the \$100,000,000, there will have been consumed in authorizations a total of \$48,552,000 of the total \$100,000,000, leaving for additional projects an authorization of approximately \$51,500,000. To this, however, the sum of \$100,000,000—authorized in the bill just approved by both Houses—should be added, so that the maximum limit of cost remaining for new projects, over and above those in this and previous appropriation bills, is a total of \$151,500,000.

I have been dealing with the authorizations and limits of cost of the whole program. The rapidity with which it may be taken up depends upon a number of factors. First, the law places a restriction of maximum expenditure of \$35,000,000 annually, except that any unexpended increment of the \$35,000,000 remaining in one year may be carried forward and added to any subsequent year. Second, there is the physical factor of organization to supervise, prepare plans, obtain sites, secure space requirements, enter into contracts, and carry on a major construction program involving the annual expenditure of 35 or more millions a year. Third, the revenue situation of the Government must be considered as to how close to, or how far beyond, the \$35,000,000 or more of expenditures we could go in any year under the amount of revenue to be available after giving heed, of course, to other needs of the Government that are just as important as the building program.

The delay of a year in starting on this first year's program has prevented the expenditure of the \$25,000,000 this fiscal year. As a matter of fact, the Treasury Department, under the appropriations now on the books and those in this bill, estimates that approximately \$15,000,000 will be expended this fiscal year, leaving \$10,000,000 unused in the \$25,000,000 limit of cost.

The raising of the annual rate of expenditure in the bill just passed by both Houses places a different situation on public-building expenditures. With the raising of that limit to \$35,000,000 commencing with the fiscal year 1928, and with an estimated expenditure during that year of only \$15,000,000, there would be carried forward under the new act approximately \$20,000,000, all of which could be added to the \$35,000,000 limit in 1929 or distributed reasonably over a period of years. My personal opinion is that it would be unwise to try to add the \$20,000,000 in any single year and thus raise the expenditures in that year to \$55,000,000. It would be an impossibility in 1929 both from a physical standpoint of the work involved and from the standpoint of the revenue that it would require. It would be infinitely better to spread this added increment over a period of years and do what work we can on the building program each year as sanely and efficiently and rapidly as possible.

Many questions have been asked of me personally as to what effect the addition of the \$100,000,000 in authorization and the raising of the expenditure rate to \$35,000,000 will have on the prospects of additional projects being taken up at this session. Prior to the passage of this new law, there could not have been any addition to the projects now before us because with the appropriations now on the books and those recommended in this bill, the Treasury Department would have been on a basis of expenditure of approximately \$25,000,000 a year during the next fiscal year. Now by the passage of the new law, with the raising of the limit of cost and the increase in the rate of expenditure in any one year, the way is prepared for additional projects. To what extent that can take place at this session, I am unable to say definitely. It may depend upon a number of factors.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. ELLIOTT. We will have \$10,000,000.

Mr. MADDEN. The preparation of estimates of cost for these projects and the priority which they should take is a

question for the Treasury and Post Office Departments. From my knowledge of that situation, I believe that it is possible for the two departments to prepare a further list of buildings for consideration before adjournment. The next question that arises is the practical one of revenue. How far can the Government afford to go in public-building expenditures, in addition to those that are already covered under the present estimated revenue?

I have referred to the fact that there are seven or eight major proposals of expenditure pending for disposition, for which no specific allowance was made in connection with our estimated receipts and expenditures for the next fiscal year. I have also referred to the fact that the tax bill goes \$65,000,000 more in revenue decrease than is believed to be safe. The House has also added a very substantial amount to the War Department appropriation bill that was not covered in connection with our estimated receipts and expenditures. We are faced with this situation. The receipts and expenditures for the next fiscal year must balance. If the tax bill goes through in its present amount and we keep adding to the expenditures, there is now doubt about such a balancing.

If the additional expenditures are necessary and desirable, and many of them are, to what extent and in what amount can we have tax reduction and still provide for all of our expenditures this next fiscal year? In my judgment there can not be any very definite answer until after March 15, when the tax payments are received and the present estimates of revenues are either verified or shown to be too large or too small. As between too much tax reduction and no reduction at all, I favor abandoning the tax bill in its present form. I indicated my attitude on it by voting against it.

It is my hope that the situation will work out so that we may have a moderate and safe tax reduction and that some additional public-building projects and other imperative expenditures may be acted on at this session. If excessive tax reduction is to jeopardize a reasonable program for public buildings and other urgent, worthy measures, the tax bill should not be enacted and the surplus should be devoted to the retirement of the public debt and a decrease in the interest charge. And after all, that would be a safe and permanent form of relieving the tax burden.

The bill carries for the support of the Post Office Department for the next year the sum of \$764,950,042. This figure is \$7,582,042 more than the appropriations of the current year and \$3,100,000 less than the Budget estimates. The increase in postal appropriations is approximately 1 per cent. The ratio of increase in postal appropriations last year was about 2 per cent. The appropriations for the next year are not increased in the same proportion as they were for the present year, because the estimated revenue and estimated business is not as great as was anticipated. This does not necessarily indicate that there is not an increase in postal business. There is an increase, but the increase is not in as great proportion as it has been in some previous years. For example the increase in revenues for previous years over the year just preceding them has been as follows: For 1924, 7.53 per cent; for 1925, 4.65 per cent; for 1926, 10.4 per cent; 1927, 3.53 per cent; and so far this fiscal year the increase is running about 2 per cent. The appropriations were based upon increases in revenues greater in 1927 and 1928 than actually took place, and therefore we overappropriated during those years. The turnback in the appropriations for the fiscal year 1927 amounts to about \$27,000,000, and unless the revenues show a greater percentage of increase for the present year than they have shown so far, the turnback for 1928 will run in excess of \$14,000,000.

The service must be provided and the large items of expenditure occur in the pay of postmasters, clerks at post offices, city-delivery carriers, railway-mail clerks, railroad transportation of the mail, and the Rural Delivery Service. These six items comprise slightly in excess of 80 per cent of the entire cost of the establishment. While the appropriations for 1929, in some cases, show a small decrease under the 1928 appropriations or only a slight increase, that is not indicative of any decrease in the service. It is in fact due to the situation to which I have just referred—that there is very considerable leeway in the existing appropriations, as the unexpended balances for this year and 1927 will indicate. The estimated unexpended balance in the item for clerks at post offices alone this year is approximately \$7,000,000, and a similar situation exists in some of the other items.

There is, however, a considerable increase in the fund for the City Delivery and Collection Service. The amount added for this service is \$3,800,000 over the current appropriation. There is a growth in this service which seems not to bear a very direct relationship to the increase in postal revenues. It is unquestionably due to the tendency of the population in the

cities to spread out over a larger area, induced unquestionably by the advent of a general expansion of motor transportation.

The appropriation for railway transportation of mail is reduced by \$750,000 under the current year and \$1,250,000 under the Budget. Expenditures for 1927 were about \$107,000,000, and the rate for this fiscal year, while slightly in excess of that annual rate, indicates that the amount allowed in the bill, \$110,250,000, should be sufficient.

In connection with railway transportation it is appropriate to discuss the star-route item, which is somewhat related to the rail carrying of mail. The appropriation for star routes is increased from \$13,400,000 to \$13,850,000, which is \$450,000 over 1928 and \$250,000 over the Budget. The committee was told that in the first six months of this year that more train service had been discontinued than during any recent similar period. There is a tendency by the railroads to take off the short-line trains, which are not very profitable operations. The discontinuance of this character of service during the fiscal year 1928 is estimated by the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General at \$350,000. That fact is immediately reflected in the star-route situation, because mail from discontinued-train service must be carried by bus or other star-route operators. It is because of this unusual occurrence that the committee has felt it necessary to go above the Budget and make suitable provision for star-route operation. The committee was informed that the discontinuance of these trains was not very heavily reflected in the rail transportation item, but from the investigation of the star-route item there is a very substantial relationship, one that is growing rapidly, against rail transportation than has been felt at the immediate time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has used one hour.

Mr. MADDEN. I ask unanimous consent to proceed a little further. It will take about 15 minutes more. I may not need it all.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to proceed for 15 minutes more. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MADDEN. There is also an increase of \$1,100,000 in the appropriation for transportation of foreign mail. This sum is occasioned by several factors. There is an increase of \$46,000 on account of the adjustment of one of the six existing mail-subsidy contracts, there is \$100,000 additional for more frequent vessel service to the West Indies and Porto Rico, \$350,000 on account of the estimated increase in parcel-post packages sent to foreign countries as the result of the raise in weight limits for packages from 11 to 20 and 22 pounds in the case of 37 countries, \$450,000 additional on account of the normal increase in the quantity of mail carried on the non-contract or poundage basis. Under this item for the transportation of foreign mail, there has been available for a number of years not to exceed \$150,000 for carrying mail by seaplane. The service is now maintained between these points: Seattle and Victoria, British Columbia; New Orleans and Pilotown, La.; and Key West and Habana. The amount is increased in the bill to \$300,000, to permit of increased frequency and better service to Cuba, and the possible extension of the routes to other points in the West Indies.

For the Rural Delivery Service there is a total of \$106,000,000, an increase of \$494,000. This amount the committee has been assured is sufficient to take care of all the additional routes that can be approved during the year and to make the necessary extensions that should be put in.

The appropriation for the contract Air Mail Service shows an apparent increase of \$2,430,000 over the current appropriation of \$4,000,000. This increase is actually \$1,930,000, as there was available for the current fiscal year, in addition to the \$4,000,000 of direct appropriation, the sum of \$500,000 from the fund for the operation of the Government air mail, making a total for contract air mail of \$4,500,000 for 1928. In this instance the committee has gone \$430,000 over the Budget estimate. There is against this appropriation of \$6,430,000 a compensating factor by the elimination from the 1928 appropriations of the sum of \$2,150,000 which is the amount granted for the current year for the operation of the Government air-mail lines, due to placing such lines on a contract basis.

The situation with respect to contract air-mail routes is as follows:

	Length of route (miles)	Miles flown daily	Number of routes
Routes in operation.....	8,044	17,444	18
Routes contracted for and to be in operation before July 1.....	3,656	7,312	7
Total anticipated situation by July 1.....	11,700	24,756	25



Requests for additional routes are pending and there are undoubtedly meritorious routes which should be adopted. In making the addition of \$430,000 to the Budget estimate the committee has provided for two factors. The statement was made by the Second Assistant Postmaster General that the sum of \$6,000,000 recommended in the Budget would not be more than sufficient to cover the routes now under contract, totaling 25, considering the increase in mail being handled. If the \$6,000,000 should be more than sufficient to carry existing routes, the leeway in the fund would be so narrow as to practically exclude consideration of new routes. The committee is of the opinion that some margin should be provided for the establishment of new routes in thoroughly justifiable cases and for that reason has added the sum of \$400,000 to cover new lines and the sum of \$30,000 to provide for four assistant air-mail superintendents and clerical assistance at the principal air-transfer points, namely, New York, Chicago, Fort Worth, and Salt Lake City.

The development of contract air-mail service has been phenomenal and has practically all taken place within the past two years. There is tremendous pressure from many places in the country for the establishment of it. While it is a great development, it is yet somewhat experimental, and should be extended sanely and with due regard for the prospects of continued success. Information as to the relation between receipts from air-mail sources and expenditures for that purpose are very meager. The best the Post Office Department was able to give the committee on this point was statistics on a seven-day test in October, 1927. Based on this information, which will be found on pages 301 and 302 of the hearings, the department figures that air-mail service at that time was on a yearly loss basis of \$850,000. No allowance was made in these calculations for expenditures by the Department of Commerce in the establishment and maintenance of airways through providing lighting, communication, and radio facilities. While it would not be proper to charge to air-mail service the entire expense of maintenance and depreciation on the airway equipment, the greater proportion of the cost is directly related to the cost of carrying mail by air and should be considered in conjunction with any loss figures of the Post Office Department through the contract operation.

The committee is of the opinion that with the 25 routes which are now under contract, additional expansion of the service should be very conservative and that more attention should be devoted to the success of the lines which have already been established than to the rapid extension of the contract mileage. This is not manna, dropped down from the sky to the children of Israel. It is a thing that can only be successfully operated by the participation of the people in the cost of the operation. In other words, you have got to sell enough postage stamps under this plan to make the receipts balance the expenditures, or you can not run the air-mail service very long. It is believed that the \$400,000 recommended over the Budget, together with any margin available in the \$6,000,000, should be ample to cover such new lines as should be adopted, with due consideration for the success of the whole network of mileage. The committee believes that the Post Office Department should not make new contracts to an extent which will cause expenditures under existing law to run in excess of the \$6,430,000, and further believes that commencement of actual operations on new routes should be contingent so far as possible upon the proper preparation of the airways for flying purposes. The committee was informed that out of 15 air-mail-route operators probably 6 were making money. This is not a very good percentage. The success of the operators is vital to a continuance of the service. For this additional reason great care should be exercised in the establishment of new routes and attention devoted toward the development and success of the existing routes. In conclusion, let me say this: Irrespective of air-mail success or any other, as Members of Congress, to the extent that we have the courage to stand up under the propaganda which is still being pounded at us, we should devote ourselves, our strength, our minds, our hearts, our determination, and our patriotism to the development of a consistent policy of proper economy in the conduct of the Government. [Applause.]

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. To what extent are mail routes carrying passengers?

Mr. MADDEN. I understand in only one case—from San Francisco to Los Angeles.

Mr. CRAIL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. CRAIL. I would like to know about the public buildings at Red Bluff, Calif., and Los Angeles.

Mr. MADDEN. San Pedro is in this bill, and Red Bluff now has \$90,000 already that was carried in previous appropriation acts.

Mr. COLE of Iowa. I want to say to the gentleman that he has just made the most informative speech that has been made in the House, I think, this year. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has used 1 hour and 10 minutes.

Mr. BYRNS rose.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for one hour.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I am very sure that we have all listened with a great deal of interest to the address of the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN], relative to the present fiscal affairs of the Nation and also in explanation of the pending bill. We all recognize that the gentleman from Illinois is a student of finance. I do not suppose there is a man connected with the Congress or with the Government who has more accurate information relative to the fiscal affairs of our Government. Successful in his private affairs before he came to Congress, he has brought to his official work here the sound business judgment and great executive ability that he showed while in private life.

The gentleman has referred to the fact that Congress has reduced the Budget estimates of the President during the period of the Budget by something like \$360,000,000. I do not think it is too much to say that more largely than anyone else the gentleman from Illinois is entitled to the greater portion of the credit for such reduction, because we all know that he has been a consistent advocate of economy; and while, as he says, he has had frequently to say "no," he does so always because he feels that the interests of economy and the interests of the Government demand it.

He has uttered a timely warning to the House with reference to appropriations to be made at this Congress. Of course, we know that there are propositions and projects which are pending before the House which must be considered, and, in my judgment, considered favorably, and which are going to require considerable appropriations, such as flood relief in the Mississippi Valley and other projects to which I might refer. But certainly his caution should be heeded in the House in the consideration of some of the projects that may be proposed and with the view of seeing that no more money is appropriated than is absolutely necessary.

It is not my purpose to discuss the bill now pending which makes appropriations for the Treasury Department and also the Post Office Department.

That has been done fully and thoroughly by the gentleman from Illinois. There is nothing controversial in the bill. There is no item to which I object as a member of the subcommittee which originally conducted the hearings and as a member of the Committee on Appropriations except one item of legislation in the bill, which undertakes to give to the Treasury Department the right to use the radio at public expense in the publicity to be given to the redemption of the third Liberty loan, which is to take place in September. I am opposed to that provision for several reasons. In the first place, I do not think it necessary. It seems to me the Secretary now has the widest opportunity to give publicity to the redemption of these bonds and the calling in of these bonds through the newspapers which, of course, will carry the facts, and also through the various banks of the country. Therefore I can see no reason for the additional public expense in using the radio for that purpose. We know, of course, that the holders of the smaller bonds are usually coupon holders, and naturally when they come to cash their last coupons on September 15 they will make inquiry, if they do not already know the facts, as to where they are going to get their next interest, and the banker who cashes their coupons will be there to advise them; and certainly those who are to take these bonds in the form of certificates for large amounts with lesser rates of interest will already have the information, or if they do not they will get the information from the bankers with whom they deal. I repeat, therefore, I can see no reason for injecting this camel's nose under the tent, so to speak, and in this bill provide that the radio may be used at public expense.

There is another objection to it. While I make no charge, and I am frank to say I do not believe those at the head of the Treasury Department would resort to it, we never know just how far those things may be used for political purposes, especially in a campaign year; and I think this, to say the least, is an improper time to start.

Another thing, if it is to be used by the Treasury Department you will doubtless find that next year the Commerce Department, with reference to the Bureau of Foreign and

Domestic Commerce, and other activities, and the Agricultural Department, and possibly other departments will be seeking the same privilege of using the radio at public expense for the purpose of giving to the public information which they deem expedient. Whether it is used for political purposes this year or in the years to come, we know that those things will naturally creep in.

It is only fair to say that Undersecretary Mills, when asked as to the possibility of this, assured the committee that there was no such purpose, and I am sure there is not. He assured the committee that whatever was said with reference to these bonds would be closely censored either by him or some other responsible official in the Treasury Department. That may be true, but I do not think the present administration or the next administration, no matter what may be its political complexion, should be given the opportunity to use the radio for this purpose, especially, as I say, when there is no real need for it, as I view it.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS. Yes.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. If I understood the gentleman correctly, he said this was legislation on an appropriation bill, and if that is true, a point of order will undoubtedly strike it out.

Mr. BYRNS. I think so, and I will say that if nobody else makes the point of order I propose to make it myself.

Mr. LINTHICUM. How much is carried for that purpose?

Mr. BYRNS. There is no amount carried. It is to be paid for out of expenses of loans, and, of course, there are several million dollars in the hands of the Treasury for that purpose. I think something was said to the effect that it probably would not cost much over \$4,000 or \$5,000, but no one can tell what it will cost. Regardless of the expense, for the reasons I have stated, I do not think there is any necessity for using it now.

Now, gentlemen of the committee, as I said, I do not care to discuss the pending bill. It has already been very fully discussed by the gentleman from Illinois, but I want to ask the indulgence of the committee for a few moments while I make some reference to the speech which was made by the President of the United States and by the Director of the Budget at the so-called business organization meeting held on January 30 last.

The President delivered a very carefully prepared and excellent address on the importance and value of economy in government. It was intended, of course, to reach the ears of millions of his radio audience. He saw fit to content himself with generalities and homilies on the value of economy, with which everyone agrees, rather than a demonstration by the citation of facts and figures from the expenditures made during the five years of his administration that there had been either economy or a reduction of governmental expenditures during his term of office. He frequently referred to "constructive economy," a phrase which he coined a year or more ago as a substitute for the economy which had been theretofore asserted as being practiced by the administration. "Constructive economy" may mean anything or everything. It may mean one thing to one person and something entirely different to another. Was it "constructive economy" when the President recommended appropriations to Congress during the period of the Budget, which Congress reduced approximately \$360,000,000, thereby saving that amount to the Treasury? Was it the idea of "constructive economy" which influenced the President to do something which his three immediate predecessors had refused to do, when he urged Congress to purchase out of the Treasury of the people the unprofitable and unsalable stock of New York and other stockholders in the Cape Cod Canal off the Massachusetts coast at a cost of \$11,500,000, and which will ultimately cost twenty-five or thirty million to put into operation?

Mr. DENISON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS. Yes.

Mr. DENISON. I think the purchase of the Cape Cod Canal was recommended during a former Democratic administration both by the President and the Secretary of War.

Mr. BYRNS. I think the gentleman is mistaken about that. My positive recollection is—of course, I am always subject to correction—that no President ever recommended the purchase of the Cape Cod Canal until President Coolidge recommended it.

Mr. DENISON. As I understand it, President Coolidge took up the matter where the other administration had left off, and that Secretary Baker conducted the first negotiations.

Mr. BYRNS. But it was never recommended to Congress by any President in any message until President Coolidge recommended it.

Mr. DENISON. I am not saying it was done in a message by the President.

Mr. BYRNS. That was the statement I made.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS. Yes.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. I suggest that the gentleman from Illinois has made the best possible argument he could have in favor of the proposition, namely, that some Democrat at one time favored it.

Mr. DENISON. Well, not some Democrat; but it was the Democratic administration that first recommended and urged that we purchase the canal.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. That makes it that much stronger.

Mr. BYRNS. The question is not whether a Democratic administration favored it, but whether or not the President recommended it in a formal message and urged Congress to accept it, and I will repeat that I think the gentleman will find, if he will look into the record, that no President ever recommended its purchase until President Coolidge recommended it.

Mr. DENISON. My friend from Tennessee is dodging behind the question of a formal recommendation in a formal message. I do not take issue with him on that, because I do not remember, but I am positive it was a Democratic administration, as I stated, that started the proposition of purchasing the Cape Cod Canal.

Mr. McKEOWN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS. Yes.

Mr. McKEOWN. I will state to the gentleman, for the information of the gentleman from Illinois, that it was claimed that a Democratic administration had made some implied agreement by which the canal would have to be taken over, but, as a matter of fact, it was taken over for the purposes of the war and it was denied it had that signification.

Mr. BYRNS. I thank my friend for his contribution, because he is more familiar with the situation than I am.

Mr. DENISON. I dislike to interrupt my friend from Tennessee, but let us keep the record straight. The canal was taken over during the war like we took over all the railroads, and it was while it was in the possession of the Government and under its control that President Wilson began negotiations or instructed his Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy to enter into negotiations to purchase the canal, and the entire proceeding was following the recommendations of that administration. I happened to be on the committee that had the hearings on the bill in the first place.

Mr. BYRNS. I do not know what the Secretary of War, under the Democratic administration, may have done or what investigations he may have made; but I do know that whatever his investigations were, his opinion of what should be done was not such that it brought about a recommendation on the part of a Democratic administration that Congress make the purchase, because, of course, it was necessary for Congress to ratify and approve and to make the appropriation necessary to buy the stock of the canal.

I respectfully submit to my friend from Illinois that if the Secretary of War, after this investigation which the gentleman insists that he made, had come to the conclusion it was a proper thing for Congress to make the appropriation and purchase the canal, a recommendation would have come forward in due course and in the proper way from the President of the United States, and this was not done, by the admission of the gentleman himself.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS. Yes.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Was not the first appropriation we recommended in a bill \$6,000,000, and was not that set out as the real value of the canal?

Mr. BYRNS. I think the gentleman is correct. The first appropriation was for \$5,500,000, if I remember correctly, in cash, and the balance was to be appropriated later.

Mr. LINTHICUM. I understood the amount was to be \$6,000,000.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS. Yes.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. I hope the gentleman will not insist on this argument with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON] because the gentleman from Illinois is trying to approve of the Democratic administration. I think, however, he is like the fellow who said he had never refused a drink but once, and that time he did not understand the gentleman. I think the only time the gentleman from Illinois is approving the Democratic administration of President Wilson, he is in error as to the facts.

Mr. BYRNS. It is gratifying, of course, that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON] should approve of the Democratic administration.



Mr. DENISON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS. Yes.

Mr. DENISON. The Democratic Congress itself passed a bill authorizing the purchase of the Cape Cod Canal.

Mr. BYRNS. Yes.

Mr. DENISON. And that was during a Democratic administration. The act of Congress during Mr. Wilson's administration authorized the administration to enter into a contract for the purchase of the Cape Cod Canal, if this could be done upon a proper basis; and if not, to condemn it.

Mr. BYRNS. The gentleman is a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and the gentleman says this was done during a Democratic administration. That administration closed in March, 1921, and the gentleman knows we had a Republican Congress during the last two years of that administration. Is the gentleman absolutely sure that the authorization act for the purchase of the Cape Cod Canal was passed prior to 1921?

Mr. DENISON. I think it was.

Mr. BYRNS. I think the gentleman is clearly mistaken.

Mr. DENISON. I may be in error, but I think it was.

Mr. BYRNS. It was less than two years ago when that act was passed, and it was passed after Mr. Coolidge submitted his recommendation to the Congress urging Congress to pass it. I do not think there is any doubt about that.

Mr. DENISON. I think the gentleman is in error.

Mr. BYRNS. If the gentleman is not any more correct about the action and attitude of President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker than he is with reference to when the act was passed, I suggest to the gentleman that he look up the record.

Mr. DENISON. I do not want to make any statement that I do not know to be absolutely correct, but I am sure the act authorizing the purchase of the Cape Cod Canal was passed during the Democratic administration, and that following the passage of the act Secretary of War Baker entered into negotiations for its purchase. He could not agree on the purchase price and then he authorized condemnation proceedings and a jury fixed the award of damages.

Mr. BYRNS. I do not care to prolong the matter, but I will say to the gentleman that the act authorizing the appropriation for its purchase was passed within the last two years, but I shall look up the record so as to be absolutely certain about it and refer to it later. I do not want to make any statement that is not in exact accordance with the facts.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS. Yes.

Mr. GREENWOOD. I was elected to Congress in 1922 and took my seat on the 4th of March, 1923, and the matter has been up since I have been here.

Mr. DENISON. I am talking about the original act, of course.

Mr. BYRNS. I understood the gentleman to refer to the authorization act.

Mr. DENISON. And that was passed long before my friend, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GREENWOOD], came to Congress.

Mr. BYRNS. Was it "constructive economy" which induced his recommendation to build a great monumental bridge across the Potomac River here in the District of Columbia exclusively out of the funds in the United States Treasury at a cost of \$15,000,000, and which some have declared will cost many millions more before the structure and approaches are fully completed? This, too, his predecessors in office had refused to recommend.

Was it "constructive economy" which, in 1922, brought about the scrapping of newly completed modern battleships and others in process of completion and under contract at a cost of approximately \$278,000,000 to the people, and in 1928, just six years thereafter, the recommendation of a new five-year naval construction program to cost approximately \$1,250,000,000, with an annual upkeep of \$60,000,000, not taking into consideration the replacements, which will cost another \$1,250,000,000 during the five-year period?

Other instances might be cited but these are sufficient to show that the phrase "constructive economy" may be applied to any expenditure, dependent upon the viewpoint of the one making use of the term. It may be applied to expenditures wholly unnecessary from the public viewpoint, or it may be applied to expenditures made necessary by faulty business management.

The truth is that real economy needs no qualifying adjective, and when a qualifying adjective becomes necessary it ceases to be economy according the general acceptance of the true meaning of economy.

The Director of the Budget also delivered an address on this occasion. And let me say that I have a very warm and affec-

tionate regard for the director, as I also have the greatest respect for the President. I have had occasion to speak many times of the high admiration I entertain for General Lord and the splendid service rendered by him as Director of the Budget. But he is rather hard put to it when in order to show a reduction of expenditures under the present administration he has to compare present-day expenditures with those of 1921, when the country was just emerging from the heavy expenses of the World War; when our Army and Navy had not been fully demobilized; when war agencies and contracts were still hanging over and being closed out; and when the Government was having to pay the losses incurred in taking over the railroads and other activities made necessary by the war.

He complains at those who have seen fit heretofore to compare present-day expenditures with those of 1916, the last full fiscal year before the war under a Democratic administration, when the total expenditures of the Government were only one-fourth of what they are to-day. He says that they might as well go back to the days of the Revolutionary War. By the same logic may it not be said that he might just as well have compared present-day expenditures with those of 1918 when the Government reached the peak of its war expenditures, as to compare them with 1921 when the country had not fully emerged from its war expenditures?

Why not compare them with the previous years of the present administration? Mr. Coolidge became President in August, 1923. There have been five fiscal years since that time. Surely a comparison of the expenditures of this fiscal year with those of the first fiscal year of the Coolidge administration will show whether there has been a reduction of Federal expenditures under the Coolidge administration. It is significant that neither of the distinguished speakers sought to do this.

The total actual expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924—the first under President Coolidge—were \$4,079,626,493.73. The estimated total expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, are \$4,331,814,285, an increase of \$252,187,791.25 in five years under the administration of President Coolidge. And do not overlook the fact that the Government is paying \$220,602,912.92 less in 1928 in interest on the public debt than it did in 1924 and \$7,000,000 less in pensions. If these sums be added—and it is entirely proper to do so—it will be seen that the total expenditures of the Government in 1928 are over \$479,500,000 more than they were in 1924, the first year of the Coolidge administration. There may be some who will class this as "constructive economy." I dare say that there are few who will call it real economy.

The total expenditures by fiscal years during the administration of President Coolidge are as follows:

1924	\$4,079,626,493.75
1925	4,129,234,923.68
1926	4,230,851,302.36
1927	4,176,706,508.06
1928 (estimated)	4,331,814,285.00

It is proper to say that each year there has been from forty to fifty millions less to pay in interest on the public debt than in the preceding year, and usually less in pensions and other post-war obligations. So the increase each year for the operations of the Government is really greater than the figures indicate. It will be observed that the only year in which there has been a decrease from the preceding year was in the fiscal year 1927, but that the expenditures for that year were considerably larger than those for the fiscal years 1925 and 1924. Attention should be called to the fact that \$4,918,121.98 less in interest on the public debt and \$9,000,000 less for the Veterans' Bureau was paid in 1927 than in 1926. So it will be seen that the figures given for 1927 do not present the real picture by way of comparison with 1926. There was actually a considerable increase in the cost of Government operations over 1926.

Great stress was laid in the President's address on the reduction of the public debt in the sum of approximately \$8,500,000,000. It was heralded as evidence of the sound business policy and economy of the administration and a great service to the country. No mention was made or credit given to a Democratic administration for a large part of this reduction.

The public debt at its peak on August 31, 1919, was \$26,596,000,000. Prior to March, 1921, under a Democratic administration, it was reduced to \$24,051,000,000, a net reduction of \$2,545,000,000 in 19 months. On June 30, 1927, the public debt was \$18,512,000,000, a total reduction of about \$8,084,000,000. Of this sum, approximately \$5,539,000,000 represents the reduction during the six years of the Harding-Coolidge administrations. But it is not entitled, as the President assumes, to the credit for the full amount of that reduction. I have many times called attention to the cash assets inherited from the Wilson administration by the Harding-Coolidge administrations. Those cash assets

came from various sources, such as the sale of surplus war supplies, collection on loans to railroads during the Wilson administration, back taxes collected on taxes levied during the war and under a Democratic administration, and other sources, amounting in the aggregate to \$3,786,000,000. I present a compilation of figures which was made by my colleague, Judge HULL, and which shows the sources and amounts of these assets:

Practically, cash assets inherited by Harding-Coolidge administrations and amount of net receipts to Treasury, fiscal years 1922 to 1927, inclusive:

War Finance Corporation	\$157,247,000
Receipts from sale of Federal farm loan bonds	199,928,000
Railroads	442,652,000
Grain Corporation	7,000,000
Total	806,827,000
Add:	
Foreign debt interest and repayments	841,000,000
Back taxes collected after 1920 for 1917, net	1,300,000,000
German payments for Army occupation	25,000,000
Sale of surplus war supplies, including transfers and withdrawals	492,949,000
Reduction of balance in general fund on June 30, 1921	321,000,000
Total	3,776,776,000
Public debt reduction prior to Mar. 3, 1921	2,545,000,000
Grand total	6,321,776,000
Debt of the Federal Government when at its peak, Aug. 31, 1919, was	26,596,000,000
Feb. 28, 1921, it was	24,051,000,000
Reduction	2,545,000,000
Total gross debt, Feb. 28, 1921	24,051,000,000
June 30, 1927, it was	18,512,000,000
Reduction	5,539,000,000
Grand total reduction from Aug. 31, 1919, to July, 1927	8,084,000,000
The amount of reduction prior to Mar. 4, 1921, \$2,545,000,000, plus Treasury receipts from cash assets left by Wilson administration, \$3,786,000,000	6,332,000,000
Total reduction for which Harding-Coolidge administrations supplied money	1,752,000,000

It will be seen from this table that the total amount of reduction in six years in which the Harding-Coolidge administrations supplied the money was \$1,752,000,000, and that, too, during a period of high taxes.

One of the many highly constructive measures passed by a Democratic Congress and approved by a Democratic President was the sinking fund act, under which a certain sum is paid annually into the sinking fund for the reduction of the public debt. This fund alone will wipe out more than \$10,000,000,000 of our public debt by 1946. The amounts paid on the public debt from this fund for the fiscal years 1922 to 1927, inclusive, are more than the said sum of \$1,752,000,000 for which the Harding-Coolidge administrations can claim to have supplied the cash. So it may be fairly said that the present administration owes some credit for even this reduction to the wisdom and foresight of a Democratic administration. The amounts paid during these years are as follows:

1922	\$275,896,000.00
1923	284,149,754.16
1924	294,927,019.57
1925	306,666,736.01
1926	321,184,468.20
1927	336,890,832.47
Total	1,819,714,810.41

The wise Lincoln said:

You can fool a part of the people all the time and all the people a part of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time.

It is about time the people were becoming aroused to the fact that despite the persistent and misleading propaganda of the past years there has been no reduction of Government expenditures. On the contrary, there has been a heavy increase, which can not be entirely justified on the plea that it was "constructive economy." [Applause.]

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. LaGuardia].

Mr. LaGuardia. Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to again call attention of the House to the situation brought about by the present immigration law. I realize that this is a very sensitive subject for a great many Members of the House, for there seems to be an attitude of refusing to even consider the situation. Any suggestion made by some of us who come from the large cities is viewed with a great deal of disfavor, and yet for the last three or four years the President has specifically recommended in his message to Congress an amendment which will humanize the law.

In his last message of the first session of the Seventieth Congress he suggested "further legislation to provide for uniting families when the husband or wife is in this country."

We have been seeking for some time to have the laws humanized to that extent. When I make such suggestions that is to amend the law permitting a mother or father of a citizen to come in as a nonquota immigrant, I do not believe it is fair to say that it is an attempt to lower the bars or attempt to cause a large influx of immigrants which would have a tendency to disturb labor conditions in this country.

I state frankly that there is no desire on my part or in the minds of most of the gentlemen who are urging an amendment of the law, I am sure, to so let down the bars as to bring such a large number of laborers into the country as to lower wages or cause increased unemployment. I am sure after my statement on the coal situation the other day and the attitude I have always taken on labor conditions in this country, it will be plain that I desire to keep up the American standard of living, and that I can not be fairly charged with seeking in any way to disturb labor conditions.

But something must be done to humanize the law to make it possible for families to be united.

It is no relief to extend or add more classes of immigrants to the preferential class, because the quota number from countries like Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Russia, and Italy is so limited that to extend any more of the preferential quota is no relief at all. In fact, it complicates and would make present conditions even worse.

For instance, take a man to-day who is sending for his mother in Italy or in Poland, where the amount of the quota is 3,800—1,900 regular quota and 1,900 preferential. It would take years before her turn as a preferential quota immigrant would be reached. In all likelihood she would die before that time.

What we need is an amendment which would permit the bringing in of a citizen's mother or father as nonquota immigrants, and place the wife of a declarant or "first-paper" man also in the nonquota class.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LaGuardia. I will yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman speaks of humanizing the law. Can the gentleman tell us—I understand it is ascertained or is being ascertained—how many citizens in New York State, or especially in New York City, are now out of a job and how many there are in Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia without jobs? We want first to humanize them with jobs here at home.

Mr. LaGuardia. The amendment that I have in mind would not bring in a solitary worker.

Mr. BLANTON. Everybody works in America if they can. The women all work in some way.

Mr. LaGuardia. Let me make my speech, please. Take the young man who arrives in this country around the age of 30. He lives here seven or eight years and becomes a citizen. He is 38 years old and he wants his father and mother to come here; they naturally are elderly and do not come here to work; are not going to compete in the labor market. They simply come here to live with their children.

Mr. BLANTON. But when he sends for his 18-year-old son he is.

Mr. LaGuardia. They can come in now under the law.

Mr. BLANTON. And the gentleman from New York helped to get that provision into the law. Every time one of these 18-year-old immigrants comes in he competes with somebody already here.

Mr. LaGuardia. I will say this to the gentlemen, that I have been seeking by my support of labor legislation and by my activity in labor organizations to bring up the standard of living, and have contributed a great deal toward that end. I can point to many, many instances where I have been instrumental in increasing wages and making the American standard of living something more than a mere figure of speech.

Mr. BLANTON. I am helping them along that line myself.

Mr. LaGuardia. The gentleman's record will speak for itself. I am very glad that the gentleman has interrupted me to the extent of suggesting that the fear is, in bringing in a large number of these aged parents, that they would compete in the labor market. I congratulate the labor unions on the new recruit to their cause.

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LaGuardia. Yes.

Mr. WELLER. Is it not a fact that before these mothers and fathers can come in a bond must be given to assure the Government that they will not become a charge on the Government of the United States?



Mr. LAGUARDIA. If there is any doubt, yes. Statistics will show that there is hardly any possibility of these aged parents becoming public charges. In the first place, the children must be able to pay their passage over here, and then when they arrive he must make a showing that they are able and willing to properly take care of their parents. If there is the slightest doubt about that, the Government properly asks for a bond. Not only has the President of the United States in his messages repeatedly recommended the humanizing of this law, but Commissioner General of Immigration Hull suggested that he would urge that the wife of an immigrant who is here legally under quota be allowed to join a husband. That is not an unreasonable demand to make.

Mr. BLANTON. Oh, nobody would object to that?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. That is fine. Will the gentleman vote for such an amendment?

Mr. BLANTON. I will vote to let any spouse join the other where there was a former marriage, but not subsequent ones.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. That is fine; I shall depend upon the gentleman's help.

Mr. BLANTON. I have such a bill now pending before the Committee on Immigration to permit that very thing.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Take, for instance, a man who is here legally, with no doubt of his legal status, who was married prior to the time that he came to the United States. Surely to permit his wife to come in would in no way interfere with the restrictive policy laid down by the Government at this time.

Mr. BLANTON. That is his legal wife, not his common-law wife.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Of course not. Besides there are not many common-law wives in Europe.

Mr. BLANTON. Oh, there are a great many of them in some parts of Europe.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Oh, no. I served in the American Consular Service for five years, and I say to the gentleman and to this House that the system of registration and the records of vital statistics in the older countries of Europe are far more perfect than they are in many of the States in the United States.

Mr. BLANTON. How about Russia?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Oh, they have marriage over there.

Mr. BLANTON. Oh, but they have common contracts, too, that are separable at will.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Why, common-law marriage is legal in this country.

Mr. BLANTON. I mean they have contract of cohabitation that does not even go so far as common-law marriage.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. In the gentleman's State and in my State it is possible for a man and woman to enter into an agreement of marriage that is absolutely valid.

Mr. BLANTON. And it requires a divorce in court to separate them.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Certainly.

Mr. BLANTON. But in Russia it does not.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. We are not legislating for Russia. We are legislating for the United States. Anyway, I think the gentleman is in error.

Mr. BLANTON. Did not the gentleman advocate the recognition of Russia by the United States?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. That does not mean that we are going to attempt to regulate their internal affairs.

Mr. BLANTON. But when you advocate that and you let one of them come here I do not want him to send for all of his contractees.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Oh, the gentleman here appropriates every year for our diplomatic representatives in Turkey, and in Turkey they have harems. We can not regulate the internal affairs of other countries.

Mr. BLANTON. I was not trying to do that, but I was just speaking of permitting only real, lawful wives to enter.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Oh, the immigration law is very clear on that.

Mr. Chairman, every time we speak on this subject the charge is made that an "alien bloc" is seeking to break down the laws of the United States. I have here an announcement of an organization called the Key Men of America, who were advertising, who were suggesting, that something must be done to break down the influence of "alien groups." I say frankly to both parties on both sides of the aisle that I never hear this kind of talk about "alien groups" around the October time of the year. In fact, to the contrary—these good naturalized citizens are then treated with a great deal of deference—I therefore appeal to treat them right now and permit them to send for their aged parents who desire to come here and live permanently with their children.

Mr. HOLADAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. HOLADAY. Will the gentleman, as he goes along, mention the various classes that he would like to get in, outside of the present law—the wives of aliens who are not citizens and their fathers and mothers and children?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Of citizens?

Mr. HOLADAY. Of citizens. Just how many millions there will be in each case.

Mr. BLANTON. Oh, I do not think there will be any millions. I know it would not be anything like a million.

Mr. HOLADAY. How many unmarried aliens not citizens does the gentleman think are in the United States now?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Unmarried?

Mr. HOLADAY. Yes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. It would not affect them.

Mr. HOLADAY. But they could marry and immediately bring in their wives.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Oh, I would not go that far.

Mr. HOLADAY. Then the furthest the gentleman would go would be only to those previously married?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes. If a man is here now, who is not married, and he goes abroad and marries, knowing the law, of course he can not complain if his family is divided. I would limit it to those who were married prior to their emigration.

Mr. HOLADAY. The gentleman remembers that the present law of 1924 will have been in effect five years a year from July, so that everyone that enters after that time will have had an opportunity of becoming a citizen and bringing his wife and children in.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. HOLADAY. And we had a temporary law two years before that, so that we may say that every alien who is in this country now has been here six years, with notice that he could not bring in his wife and children.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The gentleman must look at the practical situation. As the gentleman knows, an alien can not apply for his second papers until five years have elapsed. In New York City it takes at least from one year to a year and a half before that man can obtain a verification of his arrival in order to be put on the list. These men as a rule are hard-working men, unskilled laborers. They work from early morning until late at night, and many of them have no opportunity to acquire a sufficient knowledge of the English language to pass the examination. The gentleman from Illinois had a part in the framing of the law.

Mr. HOLADAY. No; not the first law, under which he applies.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I refer to the final test. If the immigrant is a young man and goes to school, he acquires the language easily. It is easy for him to acquire it. But in the case of the laborer who works from morning to night, and works to send money to the other side, for example, to support his wife, it is difficult for him to acquire sufficient knowledge of the English language to successfully pass the test on his application for the final papers; so that it is not a lack of interest on the part of the alien, nor a lack of desire on his part to become a citizen, but simply that his condition will not permit him within the time the gentleman suggests, the period of five years, to acquire the requisite knowledge.

I pointed out some of the trick questions asked in the examination, and I told the gentleman, I think, privately, of a case where an applicant was before the examiner to be tested in English, and the examiner gave him an advertisement in a newspaper of a New York trust company, and then asked him what a trust company was. I submit, there are Members of this House who could not give an exact definition of what a trust company is. I am willing to limit the nonquota status to the wives of aliens who are here and who have applied for their first papers and who are otherwise eligible.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. I would like to get the gentleman back to the American standard of living. What are you going to do with all these jobless Americans when you bring in more? How do you answer that question?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I am not advocating the bringing in of any who will enter the competitive labor market.

Mr. BLANTON. Everybody who comes in produces something, even if it is not anything more than knitted socks. It enters the competitive market.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Not if they keep house.

Mr. BLANTON. We have not many idlers here in America except those who only clip coupons off of bonds.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. I do not get this out of books, or out of examining statistics, or out of my imagination. If you come up to my district, as I hope the gentleman will do some time, I will show him thousands and thousands of homes there where these good wives are bringing up their families and sending their children to school. They keep their homes—they are mothers of good loyal Americans. That is the work they do. You say if these aliens come here to work, you do not want them; and if they do not work, you do not want them for some other reason. You pass an illiteracy test, and say, "We will keep the illiterates out because they are ignorant," and then after the literacy test you say that those who come here are too smart. Some of us who happen to be sons of immigrants have taken an active part in the bringing about of improving the conditions of the immigrant. When an immigrant arrives here now he is well advised as to labor conditions and is warned against being exploited. We have broken down the padrone system. Now we have this proposition: Before the illiteracy test was imposed it was claimed that immigrants were too ignorant; now when they pass the literacy test it is claimed they are too smart. It is impossible to satisfy some people who are opposed to any kind of immigration. Yet this country was settled, built up, and made great by immigrants.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. I think reference was made to Indians, who are prisoners in the land of their birth, on this continent. Do I understand that the gentleman believes that the restrictive features of the immigration act should be made somewhat more flexible in order to inflict less hardship?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Yes. I say the mothers and fathers of naturalized citizens here should be admitted as nonquota immigrants, and that the wife of a man who has been admitted to the United States, and has applied for his second papers, should be likewise admitted as a nonquota immigrant.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. May I have five minutes more?

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. In order to accentuate the gentleman's position, I want to make a statement concerning one of the most heartbreaking cases that ever came to my notice, a case where I could obtain no relief, although I applied to the Commissioner of Immigration and to the Committee on Immigration. It was the case of a young woman who came to this country and landed at New Orleans. She was detained as an illegal immigrant, but was later released on habeas corpus proceedings, and apparently the case was forgotten.

She married and a child was born to her, and then the immigration division took cognizance of the fact that the woman was not a native-born American and she was deported. Thousands of women down there could not understand the harshness of a provision by which that was done.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. The law which Congress passed was mandatory, and the law had to be carried out. It is the law that is cruel, not the immigration officials.

Now, as to this question of alien blocs, there is no such thing as an alien bloc here or anywhere in the United States. All this discussion about people being controlled by an alien group is absolutely unfounded. Because aliens now refuse to be herded and exploited is the reason why some now refer to them so disparagingly. They are standing up for their rights and are justified in asking Congress to repeal the cruel provisions of a law that separates their families.

I have here a circular which was sent into my district by the same people who refer to "alien groups" urging the voters of my district to vote against me, the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN], and Mr. Perlman because we had advocated these humanizing measures. Apparently, it is all right for these self-styled hundred per centers to make such an appeal. I want to say, and I can not say it too emphatically, that there is no difference between an American, whether he is of the first generation or of the fifth generation. The only difference between some of us is that my people came on immigrant ships, and I tell the truth about it, while some of you men say your people came over on the *Mayflower*, and it must have been a pretty big ship.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman is such a good lawyer and logician that I am trying to follow him. I have noticed that every time we try to restrict the quota and lower it the gentle-

man wants to raise it. How does the gentleman square that with his position that we must uphold the American standard of living? How is the gentleman going to do that when you permit them to come in by hordes?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. I will say to the gentleman that I have been consistent in that and my record is consistent. I have done nothing else but seek to oppose legislation that was the result of narrow-mindedness and bigotry. That is all I have done. I remember some of the discussions here on the floor of the House when the 1924 bill was before us, and those discussions were absolutely the result of racial and religious hatred. My stand on that is absolutely consistent, and my record in attempting to uphold the American standard of living is not purely theoretical or oratorical. I have been on the picket line and I have helped thousands and thousands of people to get a sufficient wage with which to live up to that American standard of living. The trouble is that you are always willing to talk about the American standard of living when you are discussing a tariff bill and you are always willing to talk about the American standard of living when you are making a 4th of July speech, but you resent the idea of putting it into every-day practice.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. THATCHER. Mr. Chairman, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MURPHY].

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I am asking this time in order to request unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record by publishing some excerpts from a speech made by Ernest H. Van Fossan, a member of the Board of Tax Appeals. The speech was delivered at Cincinnati on the 1st day of December to the Lawyers' Club there. It is not a wet or dry speech, nor is it a speech of law enforcement. It is different. It deals with the observance of law, and because of the splendid preparation it shows I am asking the privilege of extending my remarks by inserting it in the Record.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, how long is it?

Mr. MURPHY. It will take about one-half page of the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks I insert an excerpt from an address delivered by Ernest H. Van Fossan, member of the United States Board of Tax Appeals, before the Lawyers' Club, of Cincinnati, Ohio, December 1, 1927, which is as follows:

If you will bear with me further, there is one thought that I would like to leave in your minds which, it seems to me, challenges the attention of every citizen of the United States, and especially should it command the attention of a group of lawyers. I refer to the growing spirit of lawlessness. It has long been my feeling that we have had too much talk about law enforcement and too little thought about law observance. Law enforcement is a duty of the State delegated to certain officials. Law observance is a duty of the individual and can not be delegated. If we had real law observance we would have no problem of law enforcement. In the face of the growing prevalence of lawlessness and individual indifference, no clear-minded citizen can have any honest doubt as to where his duty lies. Either the Constitution, the Federal and State laws, and municipal ordinances must be observed and enforced or America must face the prospect of being a nation of law-breakers and criminals. There is no twilight zone. There can be no temporizing with lawlessness.

A city, a State, or a nation is but a group of people united by a common interest in their mutual welfare. Each organization partakes of the nature of its component factors. Their understanding is its understanding; their prejudices are its prejudices; their limitations are its limitations; their success is its success; their failures are its failures. In so far as the citizens of our Nation, you and I, are law-abiding, just so far and no farther will we have a law-abiding nation. In so far as we violate the law, we will have a nation of lawbreakers.

Do not misunderstand me. I am not a prophet of gloom. I do not believe America is on the verge of a great cataclysm, either political or moral or spiritual. The heart of America is sound. There is nothing fundamentally wrong with the world. The law of gravity still obtains. Newton's three laws of motion are still tenable. The stars are not wavering in their courses, nor do I think that society is dying. There is something deep down in the soul of America that rises to meet the challenge of every threat when the danger is understood. True, we are discarding some of the worn-out garments of a former day and donning a wardrobe of the newly revealed truth. But this is not revolutionary. It is merely the application of the law of life. It is practical evolution.



Society is never static. The world moves on. Nations rise and nations fall. Men are born, grow to manhood, and pass to eternity. We invent new devices and machines, discover new elements, harness new forces of nature, devise new ways to ease our burdens, and just as things mechanical move and are in a state of constant change, even so our minds, our thoughts, our traditions, our understandings are evolving. Even so is truth ever revealed. Yet the beauty of the sunset is as real as the beauty of the dawn. Some things never become obsolete. Time has tested and experience has proven the soundness of our fundamental law. And were I gifted with the power of leadership, possessed I a tongue that could stir up the hearts of men, nothing would more strongly appeal to me than to call you to the defense of our Constitution, of the law, of the traditions we cherish most, of the principles that have made America great.

I would instill the courage to speak our minds. To acquiesce and to agree is easy. It is the mark of the weakling; but it takes courage to talk back. When we hear men attack the law and our institutions; when they declare the modern age to be an age of disintegration; when they say that government is a failure; that all Government officials are grafters, or some other such thing, what do we do? Do we meekly agree? Are we cowed into tacit concurrence? Or do we take up the gage of battle and defend the law or the principle we know to be right? It isn't true that our government is a failure or that all officials are grafters or that the law is no longer deserving of our support. Our institutions are just as sound as they ever were. It is we who have failed. The law is but the bony skeleton of the institution of government. Men are its flesh and blood. It is we who have deserted the cause in its hour of need.

It is we, proud citizens of America, who allow her name to be bandied about because we lack the courage of our convictions; who permit other nations to mock us and jeer at our institutions—all because we—you and I—have failed to do our duty. Duty is either positive or negative—it is never neutral. You can not remain neutral in any crisis and not become a nonentity. And that is what too many of us have become—civic and political nonentities.

My friends, the law of the atom is the law of the mass. As does the individual, so does the Nation; our mind is the Nation's mind; our heart the Nation's heart; our strength the Nation's strength; our courage the Nation's courage; our soul the Nation's soul. To everyone of us there comes a challenge. Are we equal to the responsibility?

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS], I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GALLIVAN].

Mr. GALLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, I am rather sorry that I shall not be able to consume 30 minutes, owing to a serious throat trouble, but I have risen, as a member of the committee in charge of this bill, to discuss some phases of the bill. Unlike the position I assumed last year, I am in favor of every dollar in this bill which has been set aside for the enforcement of prohibition. [Applause.] I have a reason. At last we have a prohibition commissioner in America whom we can trust. He has not been on the job very long, but I have known him since prohibition has been the law of the land. He has appeared before our subcommittee year in and year out in a subordinate capacity, and he is the ablest and most honest man ever connected with the Prohibition Unit who has come before the Committee on Appropriations. Therefore I feel it my duty to stand with Doctor Doran and try to help him rather than in any way, shape, or form try to hamper him. I want that definitely understood. Whatever else I may say has nothing to do with prohibition enforcement as performed by certain Government officials. However, Mr. Chairman, to proceed. Lawlessness, like a cancer, grows more dangerous and destructive by the tolerance of its existence; and we are learning that prohibition grows more insolent and intolerant daily in its efforts to distort law and invent new methods of oppressing a foolishly submissive people. The pigmies of prohibition are strangling the American Gulliver and inaugurating the reign of misrule.

Prohibition, as promulgated by the pulpit-thumpers, parsons, and predatory prophets of the Anti-Saloon League, declares in effect that the Constitution and laws of the American Republic are subordinate to the eighteenth amendment and its interpretation by the giant intellect of Volstead. So we have come to the pass where the laws framed to guarantee the personal, political, and religious freedom of our citizens are as though written in water; those which safeguarded the home have become meaningless phrases; those limiting and prescribing the right of search have been torn to tatters by an army of spies, sneaks, and smellers; the physician saves life at the peril of his freedom since prohibition has made medicine a beverage; industry is very often indicted when it turns a wheel or perfects a perfume with alcohol.

Prohibition, its proconsuls, parasites, and plug uglies, has even reserved to itself and its allies a monopoly of murder,

murder without penalty. The right to murder Americans abroad without fear or favor it delegates to Mexico and kindred bandit organizations; the right to murder Americans at home by poisonous liquors remains with the Anti-Saloon League and its allied bootleggers; and the right to wreck and drown American sailors and shoot up foreign seamen goes to its rum cruisers. Floggings, gougings, and arsons are the special privileges of prohibition's standing army—the Knights of the Night Shirt.

But let us point out that these lords of misrule can at times use finesse and practice restraint. Certain-lee! Observe the Lowman. He draws the line; nay, he frowns on the stealthy activities of the gas-meter men seeking to smell out stills in our best cellars. Lowman believed that was getting too close to home and might prove embarrassing. The demure deacon with a demijohn in the depths of the cellar might raise the devil with a Lowman who was a high man in the ancient order of the pump. No cellar snoopers for him!

His brilliant mind, his bristling brain, could conceive greater flights of fancy and bolder strokes of fantastic fanaticism far meeter than gas meters. He discovered the dubious depravity of ice and ginger ale, which were mere cloaks for booze. The intent to use them as such became criminal at once and called insistently for the application of the padlock law, which regretably applies only to doors, but which later it is expected may be applied to the mouths of the incurably wet in Congress. But we anticipate northern New York and its hot and heroic prohibition Lochinvar.

How were innocent ice and ginger ale to be convicted? How was justice—Volstead justice—to catch them in flagrante delicto and learn their intent to join forces and foregather with the wicked hip flasks? Here is where the genius of Lowman and the league will show a victory of mind over matter, which will materialize in more Volstead jobs, more juicy grafts, more disasters to the demon rum. Not all the ingenuity of prohibition died with Wayne Wheeler.

Prohibition will at once call to its colors and enlist the services of all the dry, trustworthy, and meritorious mind readers, telepaths, mediums, seers, sorcerers, occultists, second sighters, astralists, and workers in magic and spells, from the Great Lakes to the Rio Grande, and from San Diego, Calif., to Sacarappa, Me., and learn absolutely what is on the mind and what is the ulterior intent of ice and ginger ale in every cafe and hotel in America; and, if necessary, ring in all the witch doctors and Voodoo men in the Sunny South.

With ginger ale and ice stopped, strapped, and subdued, Lowman and the league can move on to nobler triumphs, padlock the town pump, gag the Mississippi River, arrest the rainmaker, paralyze the ocean, suppress the tank drama, and thwart the irrigation schemes of Congress. Having desiccated America, debauched religion, debased Christianity, and produce a glorious race of one-half of 1 per cent Americans, triumphant prohibition can advance to the attainment of its ultimate ideal—the establishment of hell on earth.

These are parlous times. These are days when the Republic, that was created out of the sweat and blood of Washington and his heroic companions, appears to be slipping from its moorings and we, the elected guardians of its safety and security, are bound in helplessness in the amazing entanglements of that new dispensation of prohibition and its pump-water prophets. As I look at contemporary America, throttled by the greasy, greedy hands of the Volsteadists, I wonder after all if the ideals and creeds of those allied infamies, the Anti-Saloon League and Calles of Mexico, are to supersede the principles and practices of Washington and Jefferson and become the new Americanism. The old men of the old days had their eyes on the dawn and sunrise; America to-day is marching back to medievalism and knighthood, to servile days and ways, when liberty was the vision of the few and the scourge and manacle the portion of the many.

The latest development of prohibition should interest this House, since it is another chapter in the decline and fall of American liberty under the direction of what I may call, to parody the famous lines of that poet of humanity, Boyle O'Reilly—

Organized pharisees, strident and spliced,  
In the name of a slandered, distorted Christ.

Prohibition and Volsteadism have pushed American Government out of doors and set up a new system of church and state. And what a church and what a state! It is a combination of violence, hypocrisy, and oppression; the Anti-Saloon League is the administration; the ministerial mob, the shrieking sisterhoods, and evangelistic dervishes and crackpates are its mouthpieces and executives; the Ku-Klux Klan is its standing army; and the browbeaten, servile courts its obedient servants. Is it not an inspiring picture for us, my brethren? A glorious

reward for the befooled millions who hazarded health and life in Europe to save democracy abroad while it was being strangled at home!

The United States to-day looks like a bad copy of Mexico; the America of George Washington has ceased to function; the Goddess of Liberty has been degraded into a drab in the gutters; and the soul and conscience of the land sleep as if with opium drugged.

Here in Washington, in the shadow of this stately Capitol, housing a host of shivering misrepresentatives of the people, the old, tyrannical machinery of discredited monarchy—the court of star chamber—is restored and an ancient infamy has been revived, that Governments can do no wrong and that juries which refuse to obey its behests and make indictment and conviction synonymous are guilty of crime and the fit targets for judicial anger and castigation.

A few weeks ago two men were haled to the police court to be charged with violation of the Volstead law, after their own rights under the Constitution had been invaded. A jury of 10 men and 2 women, all persons of character and repute, deemed the charges weak and strained, and within 5 minutes acquitted the two victims of Volsteadism. The judge, one Schuldt, expressed angry astonishment at the verdict and ordered the foreman to repeat it. Then and there he summarily discharged the jury from further duty, as a warning to all and several that insult and humiliation were to be the portion of those who did not bend the knee to Volstead and the Black Hand agencies of Anti-Saloon League government.

In the year of grace 1554, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton fell into disfavor with the Crown and was brought to trial, charged with vague contempts, and the jury that acquitted him was promptly imprisoned and injuriously fined for their strange independence, for the Crown of that age, like the Anti-Saloon League of this, was above the law and could do no wrong, and held that conviction must follow indictment. It took war, rebellion, revolution, and the decapitation and dethronement of kings to cure England of that evil. Are we to pay the same price to rid America of prohibition, the Anti-Saloon League, and government by lawlessness and judicial terrorism?

I have no hesitation in calling for the removal of this Judge Schuldt, another Jeffreys come to judgment, who should be swiftly and summarily displaced from the bench of a court, in which he would attempt to set up a star chamber in the very heart of the Republic. Judge Schuldt and his peculiar activities are part and parcel of the outrages and infamies growing out of the evils of prohibition and Volsteadism.

We of this House have a duty and responsibility that calls to us insistently. Let us answer the call before it is too late. Remember, please, my warning! [Applause.]

Mr. WELLER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GALLIVAN. Yes.

Mr. WELLER. I want to know, after listening to the able speech of the gentleman from Massachusetts, wherein he said the enforcement of prohibition from Niagara Falls to the Gulf of Mexico had been somewhat watered, whether he still believes the old saying, "Water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink?"

Mr. GALLIVAN. Of course, I believe in it.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GALLIVAN. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. All of the raids that are made by Government officials, gathered from all parts of the United States, are made in Louisiana, while the northern ports are left free.

Mr. GALLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LINTHICUM].

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I shall speak upon prohibition as incorporated in the eighteenth amendment and interpreted in the Volstead Act. It is almost as difficult to have an intelligent discussion of the question of modifying the Volstead Act with the defenders of that law as it is to have an intelligent discussion of the tariff with a high protectionist. Anyone who advocates any change in that sacred Volstead statute is immediately accused of wanting to revive the saloon, flood the country with whisky, promote drunkenness, and nullify the Constitution. He is classified with bootleggers, the lawless element, and other enemies of society, just as the person who suggests that there should be a reduction of the extortionate duties of the tariff schedule is at once branded as a free trader and accused of wanting to destroy the whole tariff system.

Such have been the methods of intolerance from the dark ages of the past to the present time in which traces of darkness still remain.

#### LIGHT WINES AND BEER

We who are trying to bring about a modification of the Volstead Act to enable us to have light wines and beer do not belong in any such classifications, and we are not trying to do any of those things we are accused of wanting to do, nor are we inspired by any of the sordid or evil motives we are supposed to have. Certainly we can not be classified with the bootleggers or the lawless element because the modification of the Volstead Act, which would permit the use of light wines and beer of a nonintoxicating content, would put most of the bootleggers out of business and set up a formidable lawful competitor for those who continued in the law-defying business. It would reduce the amount of technical lawlessness generally in a large degree by enabling persons to obtain wholesome beverages lawfully, who now purchase poisonous decoctions unlawfully.

We do not favor modification because we want liquor or the unrestricted use of it. There are many men and women who favor modification who do not use liquor or wines or beer. Having had seven years' experience under the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead Act, we know that the existing laws do not prohibit; we have had fresh experience that morals are not the result of legislation, but that legislation without moral sanction is productive of immorality, lawlessness, and sometimes the extremes in crime.

#### TRUE TEMPERANCE

We favor modification primarily because we wish to correct as far as possible the evils which have been the outgrowth of the present law and to establish true temperance as the most obvious and effective means of undoing the harm wrought by Volsteadism. We are not asking for intoxicating liquors unless some system can be devised for its governmental control. We favor the establishment of an alcoholic content that competent judges would declare to be nonintoxicating. We do not wish this alcoholic content fixed by persons to whom the mere smell of bay rum would be equivalent to a debauch. We hope in time even to convince some of our so-called dry brethren of the wisdom of this course, and we base our hope upon the current report that some of them are expert in determining intoxicating contents.

Seriously, gentlemen, it is long past the time for the sober-minded people of this country to consider the evils that have grown out of the prohibition laws and the conditions resulting therefrom that threaten the very fundamentals of our system of government. The alarming growth of crime in the last seven years is already receiving consideration by criminologists, publicists, and leaders of public thought. It is not necessary to cite many statistics; the fact that crime is rampant in many sections of the country is a notorious fact. Events are more convincing than figures. It is the result of many causes, but one of the chief causes is the outgrowth of prohibition legislation. It is only necessary to cite the murders and robberies by the bootleggers and hijackers in congested cities.

I am not speaking of the technical "crime" of violation of the Volstead Act, but of the major crimes committed by some elements of the violators. There is the long list of varied and frequently unusual crimes committed by the victims of the poisonous decoctions sold as whisky, gin, and other alleged distilled spirits. There are the thefts, burglaries, and similar crimes committed to get money wherewith to purchase liquors at exorbitant prices. The crime of perjury in trials for violations of the prohibition laws is becoming as common as ordinary lying, both on the part of the defense and the prosecution. It is no longer uncommon to read of cases where prohibition agents have deliberately framed a victim and perjured themselves to convict him.

#### PRESENT CONSUMPTION OF LIQUORS

The people of this country have no idea as to how much liquor is being consumed. It is, of course, very difficult to ascertain, but the World's Almanac estimates that there are 285,206,000 gallons of spirits alone consumed at a total cost of \$2,854,160,000. Homemade wine, 75,000,000 gallons at a valuation of \$300,000,000.

The Federal Government in 1925 reported the seizure of 17,850 illicit stills, and General Andrews estimated this was only about 1 in 10, or a total of 178,450 stills, all of which are pouring into the liquor traffic millions of gallons which can not be estimated.

In 1917 the number of gallons of domestic wine consumed was 37,640,000 gallons, but since that there has grown up a tremendous manufacture of wine from flowers, fruits, and berries in addition to the grape crops of California, which increased from 26,974 cars in 1920 to 72,255 cars in 1925, and has continued to increase at the same ratio up to the present.

It has been reported by the Government authorities that the rum row has been broken up by the Coast Guard since the



12-mile limit was established, but that this has merely diverted the production to the borders of Canada, Mexico, and the alley distillers of this country.

I merely mention these figures to show that there are so many sources of liquor that it is a matter of impossibility to enforce the present Volstead Act and the eighteenth amendment as construed therein.

#### GRAFT, BRIBERY, AND CORRUPTION

Prohibition enforcement from the beginning has been characterized by graft, bribery, and other forms of corruption. This was inevitable from the very nature of the work to be done. Bootlegging offered a field of operation more profitable than almost any other form of lawlessness. To the enforcement officer the prohibition law itself was the negation of that plea in the Lord's Prayer, "Lead us not into temptation." Every one of them was subject to temptation at all times. The agent with a small salary was daily confronted with the opportunity to add largely to his income and sometimes to acquire wealth by looking the other way, or as has frequently happened by actually guiding and protecting the cargo of the bootlegger. Human nature is the same the world over. The greatest foe of the naturally honest man is temptation; if he escapes it, he will remain honest; if he has the strength of character to resist it, he will likewise remain honest. Otherwise he succumbs. The naturally dishonest man who sees the opportunity for graft goes out in search of the tempter.

#### PROFITS IN DIVERTED ALCOHOL

Doctor Doran estimates that out of a manufacture of 60,000,000 gallons of industrial alcohol, 6,000,000 gallons were diverted, or, in other words, went into the drink trade.

This industrial alcohol sold for \$3.20—at 32 cents a gallon in a 10,000-gallon tank car, or 40,000 quarts. A tank car would produce 80,000 quarts of gin or 120,000 quarts of whisky, which sells readily at \$6 to \$10 a quart. Take \$6 for 120,000 quarts of liquor, brings the enormous sum of \$720,000 to the bootlegging public. If 10,000 gallons produces that sum, then what will 6,000,000 gallons produce in profits?

How can you expect to prevent the manufacture and sale of whisky or gin which brings such tremendous profits with very little expenditure?

The prohibition agent, too, must be differently classified from the officer enforcing laws that have moral sanction behind them. A prohibition agent is as likely to take the same view of the prohibition law as the average man who votes dry and drinks wet. He sees no moral wrong in a violation of the law and is not conscious of committing any crime by permitting others to do it for a consideration. Not even this great lawmaking body can legislate morals any more than it can perform any other miracle.

That graft, bribery, and corruption generally exist in the prohibition-enforcement personnel is a matter of official declaration. Only last September Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Lowman, in Washington dispatches, is quoted as saying:

There are many incompetent and crooked men in the service. Bribery is rampant. There are many men in sheep's clothing. Some day my arm gets tired signing orders dismissing crooks and incompetents. \* \* \* If America can be made sober and temperate in 50 years, a good job will have been done.

This is the severest rebuke prohibition has received since the passage of the Volstead Act. If Mr. Lowman expects to have complete enforcement in 50 years by changing human nature so that it will be proof against temptation, he will be a sadly disillusioned man if he lives that long. If he expects in that time to arrest and punish all of the people engaged in illicit liquor traffic, he will be equally disillusioned. He may get many of the little fellows, but only occasionally one of the higher of the millionaire class, for bootlegging and rum running now produce their millionaires almost as rapidly as some of our legitimate and lawful industries.

The recent civil-service examinations of the enforcement agents have left the enforcement service in a demoralized and uncertain condition. The public has been led to believe that the Prohibition Unit sought the services of intelligent men as enforcement agents. This idea was long ago dispelled by the repeated violation of the law by the agents themselves, violations which extended to the bill of rights itself and included crimes of homicide and capital offenses. These were excused by the prohibitionists as the few exceptions. The remainder of the force was alleged to be not only men of some character but of high intelligence, but the civil-service examinations referred to show that 75 per cent failed on an intelligence test.

#### DRUNKENNESS INCREASES

In the meantime crimes continue to increase; arrests for drunkenness continue to increase. Take for example the fact that drunkenness increased almost as fast in 1926 as it did in

1925, and somewhat faster than it did in 1924. In the 602 places reporting, arrests for drunkenness increased from 650,961 in 1924 to 687,812 in 1925 and to 711,889 in 1926.

In the 534 places, arrests for drunkenness in 1926 increased 136 per cent above 1920—the first year of national prohibition.

In the 403 places reporting from 1914 to 1926 arrests for drunkenness in 1926 were higher than in any previous year, save only the war-boom peak of 1916. The 1916 peak was 563,792 arrests for drunkenness, and 1926 almost reached it, being 559,074.

Conditions in the former so-called dry States are very much worse to-day, compared with 1914, than are conditions in the so-called wet States. In the dry States the number of arrests for drunkenness went up rather sharply in 1926, and exceeded any year heretofore; whereas in the former wet States 1926 slightly exceeded the 1914 level, but did not quite reach the 1916-17 peak. The following table shows drunkenness in various large cities:

Arrests for drunkenness in large United States cities, 1921-1927, both inclusive

City	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Boston	30,987	37,643	38,988	59,536	37,944	38,882	38,794
Providence	3,779	4,330	5,127	4,819	4,192	4,169	4,124
New York	6,237	8,378	10,643	13,989	12,017	12,330	11,997
Buffalo	8,347	8,655	12,181	11,135	10,174	11,590	8,929
Newark	1,252	1,198	2,541	2,477	2,615	1,457	1,388
Philadelphia	21,850	36,299	45,226	55,766	58,617	57,472	52,610
Pittsburgh	10,371	16,554	24,651	25,401	28,669	28,427	34,070
Wilmington, Del.	498	577	797	1,003	1,011	1,207	1,274
Baltimore	3,258	4,955	6,235	6,029	5,687	5,755	5,475
Washington	6,375	8,368	8,128	10,354	11,160	13,715	13,812
Richmond	1,953	2,752	2,950	2,826	2,596	2,357	2,866
Wilmington, N. C.	191	179	223	203	220	183	328
Charleston, S. C.	512	584	592	732	775	1,192	951
Jacksonville	995	1,543	2,348	2,251	2,960	4,195	3,109
Atlanta	4,491	6,555	7,003	7,793	7,657	7,594	9,896
Birmingham	1,118	3,000	3,652	3,972	4,962	5,886	5,815
Vicksburg	63	106	137	105	321	405	374
New Orleans	7,079	12,511	10,173	12,788	14,171	13,678	13,976
Galveston	694	905	1,106	1,391	1,259	1,094	1,103
Little Rock	853	819	644	771	695	734	1,125
St. Louis	993	1,930	2,376	2,551	5,092	6,628	9,905
Louisville	2,495	2,018	3,812	4,748	5,229	4,866	5,425
Knoxville	—	2,753	—	4,456	3,862	3,691	4,181
Cleveland	5,156	16,817	18,814	19,271	23,393	11,532	10,350
Cincinnati	603	712	1,118	1,895	2,279	2,600	3,300
Chicago	49,762	64,853	75,800	86,092	92,888	92,960	85,290
Detroit	7,220	10,098	11,947	12,717	15,124	16,516	23,003
Minneapolis	5,243	7,268	7,289	7,676	7,435	6,857	6,224
Milwaukee	754	2,514	3,789	—	6,056	17,150	18,260
Omaha	3,821	5,242	4,817	4,480	5,142	4,759	4,788
Des Moines	1,949	2,333	4,489	3,032	2,395	2,110	1,939
Seattle	5,797	7,066	7,974	6,756	6,377	6,443	6,227
Portland, Ore.	2,904	3,761	3,069	3,922	3,613	3,922	14,137
Los Angeles	6,559	9,910	12,839	10,660	11,290	10,778	11,244
San Francisco	3,847	7,261	7,738	7,952	8,069	10,995	11,803
Salt Lake City	658	758	868	919	1,086	1,092	931

<sup>1</sup> New York, Newark, Milwaukee, and Portland: This includes arrests for drunkenness, alcoholic casualties, drunk and disorderly and operating vehicles while intoxicated.

<sup>2</sup> Buffalo: When persons are found intoxicated but not disorderly, the officer is directed to take them home instead of arresting them. This accounts for the great reduction.

General disrespect for law continues to increase, and the most outrageous and pitiful fact of all is that the morals of the youth of the land of both sexes are being undermined and impaired by the temptations and opportunities growing out of prohibition. Only a short time ago a social club was raided in Chicago and more than 100 boys and girls of little more than high-school age were found in a state of intoxication. This incident alone ought to be enough to shock the moral sensibilities of the Nation—at least the fathers and mothers—but it is only an extreme instance of what is becoming a more or less common occurrence.

One of the major reasons given by the proponents of prohibition was the protection of the morals of the young; they were never to know the taste of liquors of any kind, but in all the days of preprohibition I do not remember ever to have read of any such orgy among the young as the Chicago affair, and yet, as the press tells us from time to time, delinquency of the same sort is found at many places where youths congregate socially.

#### STATE RIGHTS AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INVADDED

The inroads which prohibition laws, enforcement, and mal-enforcement are making on local self-government are appalling and should be the concern of serious people who still retain an affection for our system of government and its traditions of civil liberty and the rights of individuals. To-day we find that prohibition regulations written by persons with no legislative mandate are rapidly supplanting the bill of rights; they are taking the place, too, of the common law which we inherited and of which we once boasted; the constitutional guaranty of security in the homes and of persons and papers is constantly

violated by unlawful searches and seizures. In most of the States the citizens are in double jeopardy if they violate the Volstead Act despite the Constitution; due process of law is no longer a sure constitutional protection against liberty or property; trial by injunction and padlock is supplanting trial by jury; in fact, trial by jury in prohibition cases is becoming negligible as compared with other procedures. In 1927 there were 31,717 convictions in criminal cases under the national prohibition act, and of these only 3,747 were trials by jury.

If no one is concerned about these encroachments upon our system of self-government, including the impairment of the rights of the States, they can not be expected to become aroused over the increasing toll of death from the poisonous decoctions now being sold under the names of various liquors.

#### POISON LIQUOR

On cross-examining Doctor Doran December 18 and 19, 1924, before the Senate Judiciary Committee, Senator JAMES A. REED, of Missouri, asked the following question:

Do you not think that it is a very wicked thing, when you know that 10 per cent of your products are getting out to the people, to put in poison or substances that are so subtle that people will drink them without knowing and destroy their health and life? Do you not think that it is about the nearest approach to murder that a man can commit? \* \* \* You put the poison in it, and you know that 1 drop out of every 10 is going to be drunk by some human being \* \* \*. You gentlemen are officers of the law, paid by the public, and you tell me that you take 60,000,000 gallons of alcohol and render it poisonous and of the 60,000,000 gallons, 6,000,000 gallons are going to be drunk by human beings, the effect being deleterious in some instances and poisonous in others. \* \* \* Now, even if this unfortunate creature who drinks knows that he is getting it from a bootlegger, are not you after all doing something that can not be justified in morals or anything else? \* \* \* I think you are poisoning the American people. I think it is wicked; I think it is infamous; I think it is damnable. And I want to know if there is not some way that you can enforce this prohibitory law without enforcing it by poison?

To which Doctor Doran replied:

Not under the present laws.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LINTHICUM. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BLANTON. Is the gentleman from Maryland like the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GALLIVAN]—one of his "wet" associates—in favor of supporting Doctor Doran in enforcing the law? I am asking the gentleman because the gentleman is the official "wet" leader here in the House.

Mr. LINTHICUM. I do not hesitate about answering the gentleman. I am in favor of Doctor Doran enforcing the law in a humane way. It is a part of the Constitution.

Mr. BLANTON. And the gentleman is going to support him in law enforcement, like the gentleman from Massachusetts said he was going to do?

Mr. LINTHICUM. I intend to support his appropriations in this bill because I want him to have every chance to enforce the law. Then when he does not do it, and when he can not do it, as I know, will the gentleman from Texas follow me in amending the law and modifying it so that we may have light wines and beer?

Mr. DEAL. Let him enforce the law legally.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Yes; I say so.

Mr. BLANTON. The reason the gentleman can not modify the law is because the gentleman is speaking to about 27 Congressmen here and practically all of them are dry. The gentleman can not make much headway, unless he can get in here his "wets" and talk to them.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Well, I will get the speech to the "wets." Perhaps I can talk to them in that way. They are already converted. What I need now is the cooperation of the so-called "drys."

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LINTHICUM. Certainly.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Of course, the gentleman knows that the meager appropriations in this bill can not even commence to enforce the prohibition law in the United States.

Mr. LINTHICUM. I think it was General Andrews who said it would take around \$500,000,000 to enforce it in the gentleman's State alone, New York.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. And the gentleman and myself and every one of the so-called "wets" will vote for the \$500,000,000 if they want that amount to attempt to enforce it.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Yes; give them every chance to enforce it so long as they do not bankrupt the United States Treasury, and when they find they can not enforce it let us have a modification of it by providing for light wines and beer and for the regulation of the sale of strong drink, like the Quebec plan, for instance.

Mr. BLANTON. But this position has been taken after the "wets" tried to knock out the appropriation in the bill at one time in support of the St. George Tucker amendment, which got but few votes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. That is not so at all, and the gentleman knows it is not.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman himself may not have voted for it. I am talking about the position of the "wets" here. They tried to knock the appropriation out of the bill and they failed.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The gentleman knows I did not do that.

Mr. BLANTON. I said the "wets." The gentleman is a "semidry."

Mr. DENISON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LINTHICUM. Yes.

Mr. DENISON. As I understand the policy of my friend from Maryland and my friend from New York, it is this: Give the department all the money it wants to enforce the law and advise everybody to violate it.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. That is not so, and the gentleman knows it is not.

Mr. DENISON. Is not that the position of the gentleman?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The gentleman knows very well that the gentleman from New York never made any such statement.

Mr. BLANTON. It takes two "wets" to answer the "dry" gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Statistics for 1926, showing a startling increase in the death rate from alcoholism and from cirrhosis of the liver, a disease attributed to alcohol, have just been made public. Not only do they indicate the constantly increasing use of liquor under the Volstead Act, but they indicate an increasing one of poisoned liquor. The figures obtained from the United States Bureau of the Census show that in virtually every State, whether called "wet" or "dry," the death rate has been mounting, and that the highest rate in the United States was in the State of Wyoming, which has consistently voted "dry." This State was not in the reporting area when the law went into effect in 1920, but between 1922 and 1926, inclusive, its death rate from these causes had risen nearly 200 per cent and now stands at 8.9 per 100,000.

Between 1914 and the taking effect of the Volstead Act, January 17, 1920, there had been a steady decrease in the number of deaths from alcoholism until the rate then stood at 1 per 100,000. In 1926, the last available figures just made public, it had risen to 3.9 per 100,000, or practically four times greater. In 1920 the rate of deaths from cirrhosis of the liver was 6.2; in the figures for 1926, just made public, it was 7.5.

The seriousness of this subject was recognized by the conference of State health officers which met in Washington last May, and it was proposed that a commission of experts be named to study conditions from the standpoint of public health, but the United States Public Health Service, which is a bureau in the Treasury Department, which in turn is responsible for prohibition enforcement, opposed it and it was not adopted.

That the statistics of the Census Bureau are approximately correct—if any deviation, they are probably below the real figures—is shown by the report of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., giving the mortality from alcoholism among its policyholders as 4.1 per 100,000 for 1926, an increase from 3.2 in 1924. As probably four-fifths of the policyholders of the Metropolitan Life are among the industrial classes, this heavy increase in the death rate of workingmen insured in this company is another justification of the labor unions in advocating a modification of the Volstead Act so that the workingman can substitute healthful pure beer for the alcoholic beverages now sold under various designations which is increasing his death rate from alcohol poisoning and cirrhosis of the liver.

It is a serious count in the indictment against the Volstead Act when 11,700 persons die from these causes in one year.

#### NOT ADOPTED BY A MAJORITY

There is a widespread belief, due to false and misleading propaganda that the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead Act were adopted and enacted by the will of the people. This is easily disproved by the record.

When the eighteenth amendment was declared ratified, there were but six States which were bone dry by popular vote—Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Oregon, Utah, and Washington having 4.2 per cent of the population. There were also six bone-dry States by act of the legislature, which is not always expressive of the will of the people. There were Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota, having 7.6 per cent of the total population. This total of 12 bone-dry States, with 11.8 per cent of the total population, all became bone dry after the beginning of the World War in 1914.

At the time of the ratification of the eighteenth amendment, there were 18 States with state-wide restrictions, but with



means of obtaining alcoholic beverages lawfully—Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia, having 32.5 per cent of the population.

The remaining 18 States had no state-wide "dry" law, and would therefore be classified as "wet" by extreme prohibitionists. I would prefer to call them free States. They were California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, having 55.7 per cent of the total population.

If the people of these 18 States with more than half the total population of the United States had wanted "bone-dry prohibition" they had the means at hand to enact a state-wide prohibition law, and the fact that they did not do so is the best evidence there is that they did not want it. Two of these last-named States—Connecticut and Rhode Island—have never ratified the eighteenth amendment, and two others—New York and Maryland—with two restricted States—Nevada and New Mexico—and one original bone-dry State—Montana—have no State enforcement acts to this day, be it said to their credit and not their shame, for they are thoroughly in accord with the Constitution of the United States and their own fundamental law which forbids double jeopardy, however the Federal Constitution may be construed by the Supreme Court upholding punishment by the State and Federal Government for the same offense.

There is good reason to believe that a change is taking place. The Anti-Saloon League sees it coming, and for that reason as well as to hold on to good jobs it is asking \$2,000,000 a year for five years to educate the next generation. They fear that the coming generation may wipe the prohibition laws off the statutes.

So the league, if not the greatest of our three major political parties, is often the most successful in the matter of legislation, is organizing its new campaign, passing the hat to some, and levying its political assessments on others. It is asking a campaign fund annually twice as large as the Democratic National Committee spent in the last presidential campaign. However successful it may be in raising funds, it can never hope to equal the Republican National Committee.

The league is right in assuming that the coming generation of voters are growing more and more antagonistic to the Volstead Act and the conditions it creates. But the present generation is also undergoing a change of sentiment and among these are the law-abiding people, men and women who, in the belief that the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead Act would lessen crime and improve public morals and health, ardently supported them. These good people who for conscientious reasons are prohibitionists in practice and in urging respect for the prohibition law are undergoing a change of sentiment because they have seen the results to be the reverse of what they had hoped and expected.

#### VOLSTEADISM IMPOSED BY ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

The prohibition laws were imposed upon the Nation by the Anti-Saloon League and its kindred organizations. Some of the methods by which this was done were revealed at the recent hearings of the special Senate committee investigating senatorial elections of which Senator JAMES A. REED, of Missouri, was chairman.

At that hearing Senator REED brought out the statement from Wayne B. Wheeler that the league had expended the enormous sum of \$35,000,000 in its efforts to secure the passage and ratification of the eighteenth amendment and the passage of the Volstead Act; that in the three years prior to the adoption of national prohibition the league had spent at the rate of \$2,500,000 a year. These expenditures make the sum spent by Smith and VARE in the elections then under investigation and the amount spent by Newberry in 1918 seem insignificant. The Senate has condemned the expenditures in the Newberry and Smith cases as "contrary to sound policy, harmful to the dignity and honor of the Senate, and dangerous to the perpetuity of free government."

The comparison is obvious: The expenditures of the Anti-Saloon League have been contrary to sound public policy, harmful to the honor and dignity of the Nation; harmful alike to public health and public morality, to official honesty, to the unalienable rights of citizens, and dangerous to the perpetuity of free government.

But the expenditures of enormous sums of money constitute only one of the major offenses of the league in political campaigns. For a long time it made no report of its expenditures

under the national publicity act, and when it was compelled to render a report it rendered only a partial one, saying:

We respectfully protest that there is no obligation on the part of the Anti-Saloon League of America to make this report as its activities are of an educational, scientific, and charitable character, rather than a political one. We, therefore, while protesting, refer only to the contributions made by our national organization for the election of Members of Congress.

Not only by persuasion, which the league had a right to use, has it sought to gain its political ends. It has threatened and bullied politicians and candidates in campaigns, and by the same methods has undertaken to bend State and National legislators to its will. It has at times supported a candidate in the primaries and opposed him in the general election, and its spokesman testified he saw no ethical delinquency in that.

Testimony before the Reed committee also revealed the fact that the league has sought to control the appointments of prohibition high officials and enforcement agents by the usual methods of recommending them, which under its well-known method of operation meant trouble for the appointing power if the recommendation were not heeded. It has at some periods been the general understanding that only men who had the indorsement of the league could get a job in the old Prohibition Unit, and when one of the high officials of that unit had signally failed to enforce the law through the objectionable methods then employed, the league made a persistent and determined fight to keep this pet of the organization in his job.

From beginning to end the operations of the league have been political, and it has frequently employed methods that have long since been discarded by professional politicians other than the old school who operated on the motto of "the end justified the means."

As collateral evidence, let me quote from a recent editorial in the New York Times:

The evil fruits of enforcement have turned into enemies multitudes of men and women who at first and for long were resolved to support the law because it is the law. Reluctantly they have had to yield to what has become an overpowering weight of evidence. They see a social and moral recklessness or decadence among many of the young. They see old crime undiminished and the Volstead Act a fertile source of new. They see, besides the little delicacies of spying, informing, violence, and unlawful search and seizure, futility mingled with corruption in the enforcement service.

The time is at hand when some action must be taken. We should look at the question as patriotic American citizens and not assume the attitude of fanatics.

No law which has not the moral support of the people can long endure much less be enforced. As I have said you can not legislate people's morals any more than you can perform other miracles. [Applause.]

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. Yon].

Mr. YON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the House, I was greatly impressed by the actions of the House Thursday, the 9th of February, and although you have in the past talked and voted as if Florida was an outlaw State on account of our constitutional provisions relating to inheritance and income taxes, when you voted and kept the 80 per cent credit clause in the internal revenue act so as to coerce my State, if possible, to repeal her constitution, and also after this, during a discussion of this floor by the able and splendid Member from Mississippi [Mr. LOWREY] on January 17, in which he took a dig at Florida, in which he referred to an argument between the Member from west Texas [Mr. HUDSPETH] and the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GREEN], in which he said these gentlemen got into an argument about which would be the best place to go when a man had made his fortune and was through and ready to die, and in stating his preference the gentleman from Mississippi said that if he died in either place it made little difference, because in either place the change would be so great and glorious if he went to heaven that he had come all the way from Florida or Texas, and if he died and went to the wrong place the contrast would be so slight that it would not hurt much, and admitted Texas was a great State, which I admit, but he did not even then admit Florida to be a great State; and with all of this added to your former action in the revenue act, I had come to feel that you were disposed to treat us roughly, but though after your action of agreeing to amendment of my colleague from Florida [Mr. SEARS] in giving to Miami the amount due her out of the recent military appropriation bill and the splendid spirit shown to a community that had undergone a series of misfortunes, the latest a series of bank disturbances,

caused by the circulation of a damaging falsehood. I am aware that this money is due Miami, but not all due as per contract with Government at this time, but they need it now, and, as I said at the outset, I appreciate this on behalf of the people of my State; and with all the backsets, Florida as a whole and Miami in particular both are all right, and with the sentiment as expressed in the following editorial from the Washington Post of last week that I read, as follows:

Since early in 1926, when the Florida boom burst with a resounding thud, its banks have been steering a cautious and conservative course. In most quarters it is believed that financial conditions in Florida now are thoroughly satisfactory and that the present flare up in which three banks have been taken over by the State comptroller and another has experienced an incipient run is not of particular significance. Trouble apparently was stirred up by an anonymous individual who, under the signature "Hiram," circulated letters counseling withdrawal of deposits. Investigation of the source of these letters is under way, but as yet the writer has not been identified.

The banks involved are the Southern Bank & Trust Co., taken over by the State comptroller at the request of its officers, and against which the anonymous letters were directed; the Citizens Bank of Miami, and the Bank of Allapattah, taken over to prevent them from being subjected to an unnecessary strain because of the possibility that a run would develop and not because either was unsafe in its present condition. The run developed against the First National Bank of Miami after the other banks had been taken over. The latter institution was able to meet all demands for payment.

In every quarter it is agreed that as soon as public confidence is restored the critical period will have passed. Florida banks have on call in New York millions of dollars. They have taken to heart the lessons learned in the boom period and have been leaning backward during the past year or so in the matter of loans. Fundamentally Florida stands to-day more sound than ever before. The State is destined to play an important rôle in the future not only as a national playground but also as the truck garden of the eastern seaboard.

In the meantime no effort should be spared in running to earth the individual responsible for the poison-pen letters. With banking so dependent upon public confidence, the person who willfully sets out to destroy confidence perpetrates an atrocious commercial crime.

Throughout the country, in the minds of the people, the country will recognize Florida's true significance in the destiny of the Nation, and again I certainly thank you for your splendid spirit shown my colleague and also my State. [Applause.]

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD].

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I want to talk for a little while about a very ancient subject, and I am not going to undertake discussion of it in any controversial or in a particularly partisan spirit. The matter, by reason of legislative development, has reached the stage where it is apparent, to my mind, that it is constantly becoming a matter of acute concern to the people of this country. That is the question of the revision of the tariff.

When this Congress convened it was given out and generally expected that there would be some items of major legislation in the program of Congress—flood control, farm relief, Boulder Dam, Muscle Shoals, consolidated railroad systems, and a few other matters of outstanding importance—but the question of a revision of the tariff system of our country was not particularly mentioned as one of the things that would be expected to be the subject of legislation in this long session of Congress.

But it is apparent, to my mind, from reading the debates in the Senate of the United States and the House of Representatives, in seeking a solution for some of the other problems that we have in mind—that of farm relief and unemployment—that the question of tariff has been constantly pushed forward as a matter of grave consideration.

Not very long ago in the Senate of the United States a resolution on this question was introduced—and, mark you, gentlemen, it was not sponsored by a Democratic organization of that body nor by a group of Democrats in that body, but, significantly, was offered by a representative in another branch of Congress of a sovereign State, who at least nominally is a Republican in good standing.

After long and thorough, painstaking debate upon the importance of that question as it now affects agriculture, industry, and commerce, not sectionally but the entire country, a resolution was adopted speaking the sentiment of a very large majority of the representatives of the people in the other legislative branch of the Government in this language:

*Resolved*, That many of the rates in existing tariff schedules are excessive, and that the Senate favors an immediate revision downward of such excessive rates, establishing a closer parity between agriculture and industry, believing it will result to the general benefit of all.

*Resolved further*, That such tariff revision should be considered and enacted during the present session of Congress; and

*Resolved further*, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the House of Representatives.

Recognizing the constitutional limitations upon the powers of that body to originate revenue legislation, it concluded with the further resolution—

That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the House of Representatives.

What is the real significance of that proposal? Is it a matter that the Congress of the United States can treat lightly? Is a matter that must be lightly pushed aside by we men who are here in both branches of our Government seeking, if we can find it, some safe and sane solution for the depressed condition of our agricultural affairs in America? Shall we say that that is a mere gesture and that it means nothing? Bear in mind that not only the Democrats in the other body voted for that resolution but that some 14 representatives of the great western group of States—Messrs. BORAH, BROOKHART, CAPPER, SHIPSTEAD, NORRIS, HOWELL, FRAZIER, NYE, NORBECK, McMASTER, LA FOLLETTE, BLAINE, and PINE voted for the resolution. Did they mean anything by their votes?

Were they conscious of the necessities of their people for agricultural relief? Did they, contrary to the traditional policy of their party, recognize the importance of some action of that sort being taken, to the extent that they so voted, reflecting, as they no doubt did, what, in their judgment, is best for the interest of the great States and sections that they represented—that there should be a revision downward of some of the excessive rates, and by implication ask the House of Representatives to take some action upon it? Let us see what their Republican colleagues on the floor of this House did on that proposition. From the State of Idaho we find that Messrs. SMITH and FRENCH voted against the resolution. From the State of Iowa we find that Messrs. GREEN, DICKINSON, KOPP, LETTS, ROBINSON, HAUGEN, COLE, RAMSEYER, DOWELL, and THURSTON voted against it. I was particularly surprised that the one-time so-called leader of the farm bloc in this House, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. DICKINSON], when this opportunity was presented to him to express the views of his people on the question, if they were properly interpreted in the other body, voted against the only proposal which made it possible at this session of Congress to go into this question of undertaking to find some relief for agriculture through reducing downward the excessive industrial schedules of the present law. I have heard the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. DICKINSON] stand here time after time warning his Republican associates from the East and from New England that unless they gave relief in the nature of the McNary-Haugen bill his Republican associates from his section of the country would see to it that the high-protective tariff wall should be torn down to some extent and give relief to agriculture in that way. From the State of Kansas we find that Messrs. GUYER, SPROUL, HOCH, STRONG, and WHITE voted against the resolution, although a distinguished representative of that great State in another body, who is supposed to be one of the spokesmen of the agricultural interests of the West, said by his vote that he thought this to be an imperative proposition at this session of Congress.

From Minnesota we find that Messrs. FURLOW, ANDRESEN, MAAS, NEWTON, KNUTSON, and SELVIG voted against the resolution. Then we find that Messrs. SEARS and SIMMONS from the State of Nebraska, which is the State of one of the greatest intellects in the Senate of the United States, in my opinion, voted against it. In the State of North Dakota we find that Messrs. BURNETT and HALL, and in South Dakota Mr. WILLIAMSON, and in Wisconsin Mr. COOPER, and in Oklahoma Mr. GARBER voted against the resolution. My concern is to know which group of representative thought in the Congress of the United States really represents the interest of agriculture on this question of tariff revision, the Representatives on this floor or those who represent the sovereignty of their people in another body. Which is reflecting the real views of their constituents on this vital problem?

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Yes.

Mr. DENISON. What does the gentleman from Alabama think on the question of whether as a general rule the Members of this body from a particular State represent the views of the people of that State about as well as the representatives of that State in the Senate?

Mr. BANKHEAD. In reply to the gentleman's question I would say that naturally I am inclined to think that probably we in this body better represent those views.

Mr. DENISON. I think the gentleman is right about that.



Mr. BANKHEAD. At least we hope so; but, as I say, it presents to an inquiring mind an interesting political dilemma—as to whether our colleagues here under the Republican flag represent the real views of their agricultural constituents upon this question, or do those in another body represent them?

The gentleman from New York [Mr. CROWTHER] made a speech here a few days ago in which he said that industry was depressed in his section of the country because the tariff rates are not high enough to protect some of the industries located in that section, upon which the prosperity of that people depended.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five minutes more.

Mr. BANKHEAD. So that we find a representative of that particular school of thought, and I pay the compliment to Mr. CROWTHER to say that he is always sincere and that he never makes any apologies for his high-protection views—we find a representative of a great industrial State in the East solemnly proclaiming to the country that we need a revision upward of the tariff schedules as they affect industry, and he says that we ought to have them, but that we ought not to have them now because that group of thought has not an actual majority in both branches of the Congress, and that he and his group are not willing to take any chances upon it until they are absolutely assured by some new elections that they hold the legislative reins and can impose their will and view upon these questions upon the people of the United States.

On the contrary, gentlemen, we find representatives of a great group of agriculturalists saying that agriculture and its interests are prostrated and suffering and in peril because of the inequality of these tariff rates. The rates are too high for the things that they have to buy. Therefore they are not upon terms of equality with other people in the country.

Gentlemen, this question, in my mind, although as I said it was not on the program here of the activities to be carried out by this Congress, and although by your action the other day in refusing even to give the Committee on Ways and Means a tacit instruction to consider this question—my opinion, because of the very factors I have enumerated here, is that the question of tariff revision is and will be in my opinion in the coming congressional and national election one of the paramount issues of this campaign. There are so many conflicting views upon it from our friends on the Republican side that we do not know where they stand on it. It is illustrated by a story related of Senator Taylor of Tennessee in one of his campaigns. Perhaps some questions of fact are involved, but the story illustrates what I am speaking about. It was during a heated controversy over the free-silver question. There were wide differences of opinion on that question in Tennessee. The story runs that Senator Taylor, who was a candidate for office at that time and making a campaign, was going to speak in a section of east Tennessee where he was not quite sure of the sentiment of the people on the silver question, and he naturally thought he would side-step a little on that question.

At any rate, while he was holding forth on other questions an old fellow sitting on the back benches said, "Well, Senator, we would like to hear from you on the money question. What do you think of it?" The Senator talked of other questions, meanwhile thinking of what he might say in answer to the old man, and presently the old fellow interrupted him again and said, "Senator, how do you stand on it?" Finally the Senator said, "My friend has asked me a frank question and is entitled to a frank answer. He asks me how I stand on the money question, and I am going to tell him very frankly. I believe," he said, "in the gold standard. I also believe in the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1 without the consent of any other nation on earth. I also believe in a very liberal use of greenback currency, and a right smart little sprinkling of counterfeits." [Laughter.]

On this question of the tariff, as reflected by the views and attitudes and votes of Members who are supposed to represent the Republican faith on this question, never in my experience have I seen so many counterfeit views on the tariff question as have been brought forth at this session. [Applause.]

The truth of the matter is that if the Republicans in this House from the agricultural West would join with the Democrats in an earnest and determined effort, we could revise the tariff at this session in such fashion that the "excessive" tariff schedules mentioned in the McMaster Senate resolution could be revised downward, and where additional protection is justified on farm products, that also could likely be secured.

On this suggestion I call the attention of you Republican farm-section Representatives to the bill recently introduced by

Hon. WILLIAM A. AYRES, Democrat, of Kansas—H. R. 10758. He proposes a reduced tariff on a great many articles of necessity which the farmer has to buy, the rates upon which are now "excessive," and also proposes to raise the tariff on many products and by-products of the farm, which many of you claim should be raised to protect properly American agriculture, such as cattle, sheep, swine, meats, hides, milk, butter, eggs, poultry, corn, oats, wheat, rice, onions, and potatoes.

If you Republican Members from the West would get up enough courage to demand of your Ways and Means Committee consideration of and action upon the Ayres bill as a basis of tariff revision you could get it. But if you merely continue to make idle threats and allow the eastern manufacturers to dominate the situation, you will go nowhere and get nothing.

In the meantime your people back home will bear the burden and "pay the freight." Possibly they deserve that penalty for continuing to send here Representatives who talk one way and vote another.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. THATCHER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Chairman, while the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS] was discussing the question of economy this afternoon he made the statement that the purchase of the Cape Cod Canal was hardly in harmony with the policy of economy which has been proclaimed by the present administration, and during that statement he and I engaged in a little colloquy on the question of who purchased the Cape Cod Canal.

I have looked the matter up—the gentleman from Tennessee and I have done so together—and I find that this matter of the purchase of the Cape Cod Canal first came up in April in the year 1917, when the Senator from Delaware, Mr. Saulsbury, in charge of the naval appropriations bill, inserted a provision in the bill authorizing negotiations for the purchase of the Cape Cod Canal. The Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, addressed a letter to Senator Saulsbury, in which he said that it would be agreeable to the administration to insert an amendment in the naval appropriation bill looking to the purchase of the Cape Cod Canal, and following that the appropriation bill was passed, and there was inserted in it this provision:

Waterway connecting Buzzards Bay and Cape Cod, Mass.: The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of Commerce are hereby authorized to examine and appraise the value of the works and franchises of the Cape Cod Canal, Mass., connecting Buzzards and Cape Cod Bays, with reference to the advisability of the purchase of said canal by the United States and the construction over the route of the said canal of a free waterway, with or without a guard lock, and having a depth and capacity sufficient to accommodate the navigation interests that are affected thereby. This investigation shall be conducted under the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers in the usual manner provided by law for making preliminary examinations and surveys, except that the Secretary of War shall call upon the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Commerce for such data and evidence as these Secretaries may wish to have incorporated in the report of survey, and, further, that the final report of the investigation, with its conclusions upon probable cost and commercial advantages, and military and naval uses of the said canal, shall be submitted to the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of Commerce for their action before it is transmitted to Congress.

If the said Secretaries are all in favor of the acquisition of the said canal the Secretary of War is hereby further authorized to enter into negotiations for its purchase, including all property, franchises, and appurtenances used or acquired for use in connection therewith or appertaining thereto; and he is further authorized, if in the judgment of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of Commerce, that the price for such canal is reasonable and satisfactory, to make contracts for the purchase of the same, at the option of the United States, subject to future ratification and appropriation by the Congress; or, in the event of the inability of the Secretary of War to make a satisfactory contract for the voluntary purchase of said Cape Cod Canal and its appurtenances, he is hereby authorized and directed, through the Attorney General, to institute and carry to completion proceedings for the condemnation of said canal and its appurtenances, the acceptance of the award in said proceedings to be subject to the future ratification and appropriation by Congress. Such condemnation proceedings shall be instituted and conducted in, and jurisdiction of said proceedings is hereby given to, the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, substantially as provided in "An act to authorize condemnation of land sites for public buildings, and for other

purposes," approved August 1, 1888; and the sum of \$5,000 is hereby appropriated to pay the necessary costs thereof and expenses in connection therewith. The Secretary of War is further authorized and directed to report the proceedings hereunder to Congress, \$5,000.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENISON. Yes.

Mr. BYRNS. The gentleman stated that that item appeared in an appropriation bill, and authorized the Secretary of War and his colleagues in the Cabinet to make an investigation and a contract, but their action was not to be final. They only had authority to report to Congress, and it was necessary for Congress to pass a ratification bill in order to make any purchase agreed upon valid.

Mr. DENISON. Certainly. They could not pay the money or close the deal until their action was ratified by Congress.

Mr. BYRNS. Therefore it was not an authorization so far as any appropriation was concerned, but simply an authorization to make an investigation.

Mr. DENISON. Yes. I think the difference between the gentleman from Tennessee and myself grew out of the interpretation of the word "authorization." I was talking about the authorization of the purchase, and the gentleman from Tennessee evidently had in mind the authorization of the appropriation. Of course, anyone can see that it was the authorization of the purchase of the Cape Cod Canal rather than the authorization of the appropriation to pay for it that is most pertinent to our discussion of the subject of economy. After Congress has authorized the purchase of the property, all of us would agree that we should appropriate the money to pay for it. And the fact is that the former Democratic administration and Democratic Congress authorized the purchase of the Cape Cod Canal.

Mr. BYRNS. But this did not authorize the purchase except upon ratification by Congress.

Mr. DENISON. I have to differ with my friend, because that language is very plain. It authorized the Secretaries to enter into a contract for the purchase of the canal.

Mr. MADDEN. It not only authorized the purchase but it also authorized the entering of suit. Such a suit was entered and a judgment was rendered for \$16,000,000. When Mr. Baker went out of office the certificate for the payment of the \$16,000,000 was lying on the desk of the Attorney General, and I persuaded him not to sign it, and we finally settled the thing for \$11,500,000.

Mr. BYRNS. The point I make is that it was not an authorization to purchase except upon ratification by Congress. The Secretary of War was not given the right to purchase and, as a matter of fact, he disapproved it.

Mr. DENISON. Of course, the Secretary of War did not have the money with which to make the purchase. He had to bring it back here and have the appropriation authorized by Congress. But this language is plain. Congress authorized the Secretaries to enter into negotiations and make a contract for the purchase of the canal, and if they could not make a satisfactory contract to purchase it they were directed to use the Attorney General in the condemnation of the property and bring back the award to Congress for its final approval. Following that Secretary Baker addressed a letter to Congress, under date of February 5, 1919, in which he advises Congress of his negotiations. He tells about entering into these negotiations for the purchase of the canal and says:

In compliance with a further requirement of the act these reports have been given very careful consideration by myself and associates, the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Commerce. After mature study of the data presented in the reports and further extended inquiry into the questions of costs and values we reached the conclusion that it was desirable for the Government to buy the canal and that \$8,250,000 was a fair and reasonable price to pay for it. I then entered into negotiations with the owners of the canal with a view to contracting for its purchase and offered them the sum of \$8,250,000, which offer they declined to accept. Convinced of my inability to make a satisfactory contract to purchase, I have asked the Attorney General to institute proceedings to condemn the canal and its appurtenances as provided in the act.

Following that Secretary Baker instructed the Attorney General to enter upon condemnation proceedings. The Attorney General entered condemnation proceedings in the United States court in Massachusetts. They had a long trial and the jury, I think, awarded \$16,000,000, or something like that.

Mr. MADDEN. Sixteen million dollars.

Mr. DENISON. Sixteen million dollars for the canal. It was claimed that there was some error made in the admission of evidence of some kind and the case had to be taken to the court of appeals, and I think that court reversed the judgment

of the lower court, not on account of the amount of the award but on account of the admission of some kind of evidence.

At any rate, the negotiations were still pending when the administration changed hands. Then the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of War of the new administration took up the negotiations where the Democratic administration had left off and finally succeeded in making a contract to purchase the canal for \$11,500,000, which was something like \$4,500,000 less than the jury had awarded as damages for the taking of the canal. That contract, made in pursuance of this direction from Congress under a preceding Democratic administration, was reported back to Congress by the Secretary of War, Mr. Weeks. It was pending in Congress for several years. We passed the bill in the House and it went to the Senate, but it failed of passage there because of some sort of a filibuster or for some other reason. Finally the ratification of the contract of purchase was included in the river and harbor bill which Congress passed in 1927 and became a law.

Mr. BYRNS. In order to keep the record straight, the contract was made for \$11,500,000?

Mr. DENISON. Yes.

Mr. BYRNS. That was entered into on July 21, 1921.

Mr. DENISON. Yes; the national administration having changed hands.

Mr. BYRNS. That was \$3,000,000 more than Secretary Baker said it was worth, was it not?

Mr. DENISON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. DENISON. But later Secretary Baker, on May 28, 1919, addressed a letter to Congress, which I will take the liberty of inserting in the RECORD, because I will not have the time to read it.

In that letter he simply reported to the Congress the proceedings he had taken in trying to carry out the instruction of the Congress. He recites that he tried to purchase it but could not do so for what he thought was a reasonable price. Then he recites that they entered into condemnation proceedings, and finally he advises the Congress that he thought if he were authorized to do so and was given the money he could buy it for \$10,000,000. He said he thought he could make them agree to those terms. He says:

Upon further careful consideration, I am of the opinion that the canal can be acquired for not exceeding \$10,000,000, and that it will be sufficient to appropriate this sum. In order that I may be authorized to take immediate possession of the property without waiting for the conclusion of the pending suit in condemnation, I have the honor to recommend that legislation substantially as follows be enacted.

In other words, he recommended that without waiting further, if he were given \$10,000,000 and the authority to go ahead and close the contract of purchase, he felt he could do it for that amount. Congress did not do that, but he recommended that he be given \$10,000,000 at that time. Several years later Congress ratified the contract which provided for \$11,500,000 for the purchase of this canal.

I did not intend to get into this subject but I merely wanted to keep the record straight. The whole proceedings for the purchase of the Cape Cod Canal were begun in 1917 under the former Democratic administration. The Secretary of War, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of the Navy under Mr. Wilson's administration did consider this thing and recommended that the canal be purchased. Proceedings were undertaken to carry that out, and a Democratic Congress authorized it to be done. It instructed them to do it and report back, and the Republicans simply took up the matter where the Democrats had left off and completed what the Democrats did not have time to complete before the people decided the Government ought to be put in other hands.

Mr. BANKHEAD. The only difference being that if Mr. Baker's proposition had been accepted there would have been a saving of \$1,500,000.

Mr. MADDEN. When the judgment was rendered by the court, under Mr. Palmer's administration, there were no witnesses put on the stand to testify on behalf of the Government, but on the other side of the case Belmont and his friends, who owned the canal, put on George W. Goethals and others to testify as to the value of the property, and the judgment rendered amounted to \$16,000,000.

Mr. DENISON. In that connection I want to say to my friend from Alabama that when we finally agreed to pay \$11,500,000 for the canal there was included in its provisions



the settlement of claims against the Government amounting to millions of dollars, which resulted from the use and occupation of the canal by the Government during the war. That amount included a lot of damage to the canal resulting from collisions, and so forth, which happened during Federal control. The Government had never compensated the owners of the canal for its use during the period of Federal control. The canal company's claims for compensation for the use of the canal during Federal control, and their other large claims for damages to the canal, were all included in the contract of settlement for \$11,500,000. So that while we nominally paid \$11,500,000 for the property, that amount of \$11,500,000 included the settlement of these millions of dollars worth of claims against the Government accruing under the railroad administration.

I merely wanted to make that statement in the interest of fairness to all the departments of the Government.

Mr. McSWAIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENISON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. McSWAIN. Does not the whole thing finally narrow itself down to this conclusion? When the Government institutes proceedings to condemn property, it not only should be very careful to put an abundance of witnesses on the stand as to value but it should be very particular in its selection of the jurors. [Laughter.]

Mr. DENISON. Of course, that is true in all kinds of condemnation suits.

But a great many Members of the House, gentlemen, voted for final ratification of this contract and the purchase of this canal because they believed that this prior action of Congress morally committed the Government to the purchase of the canal and that we, in good faith, ought to carry out our obligations.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman in charge of the bill yield the gentleman from Illinois one-half minute? I would like to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. MADDEN. I yield the gentleman one-half minute.

Mr. BLANTON. I want to ask the gentleman this question: Since Secretary Baker made his report on this canal, the distinguished Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HOWELL] put in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a list of all the big stockholders of this company who would be benefited by this act, and did not that change the situation somewhat?

Mr. DENISON. I confess I did not see that and I do not know.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman ought to read that list.

Mr. DENISON. I would like to, I am sure.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has again expired.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD and in connection therewith to put in the names of the owners of stock who benefited by the purchase of the Cape Cod Canal.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

Mr. DENISON. I will object to that.

Mr. BLANTON. Just the names of those who benefited.

Mr. DENISON. I do not object to the gentleman putting in anything he wants, but I do not want it inserted in my remarks.

Mr. BLANTON. I mean for it to be inserted at the end of the gentleman's speech.

Mr. DENISON. I do not object to the gentleman inserting anything he wishes, but not in my remarks.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. That was a part of the speech.

Mr. BLANTON. It was a part of my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, as per leave granted me, I insert here the names of the stockholders of the Cape Cod Canal Co., who profited by this sale to the Government, such list having been placed in the RECORD by the distinguished Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HOWELL] on December 21, 1926, and is quoted from page 845 of the RECORD, to wit:

August Belmont Estate, 45 Cedar Street, New York.  
August Belmont & Co., 45 Cedar Street, New York.  
Estate of Levi P. Morton, 32 Liberty Street, New York.  
Mrs. Mary W. Harriman, 39 Broadway, New York.  
Estate of Morton F. Plant, 45 Wall Street, New York.  
Thomas F. Ryan, 140 Broadway, New York.  
M. S. Wallach, 52 William Street, New York.  
Estate of Edwin Hawley, 25 Broad Street, New York.  
N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, England.  
William Goadby Loew, 2 Wall Street, New York.

F. B. Keech, 7 Wall Street, New York.

William Barclay Parsons, 84 Pine Street, New York.

Union Trust Co., depository for A. P. C. Trust E., 538, 80 Broadway, New York.

F. D. Underwood, 50 Broad Street, New York.

H. P. Wilson, 50 Broad Street, New York.

I. C. McKeever, 7 Wall Street, New York.

Estate of Andrew Freedman, 140 Broadway, New York.

Primus E. Godridge, 16 Wall Street, New York.

W. P. Wainwright, 7 Wall Street, New York.

Samuel Untermyer, 120 Broadway, New York (p. 58, hearings before subcommittee of Senate Committee, 68th Cong., on H. R. 3933, January 14, 1925, pt. 2).

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five minutes.

There does not seem to be any particular or very wide difference between the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON] and myself. My chief point with reference to the Cape Cod Canal was that this stock was unprofitable to those who owned it and absolutely unsalable to anybody except the Government, which paid \$11,500,000 for it; and it was freely stated on the floor that in order to put the Cape Cod Canal in condition to operate there would be required many million dollars more; in fact, I recall one distinguished gentleman who made the statement that it would cost between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000.

Mr. MADDEN. To rehabilitate it.

Mr. BYRNS. Yes; and including the purchase price, of course.

Mr. MADDEN. Oh, I think there is no doubt about that.

Mr. BYRNS. The gentleman has just confirmed my statement, and he is the gentleman to whom I referred.

No one questions that the point I was endeavoring to make was that this stock was entirely unprofitable to those who owned it and absolutely unsalable to anyone except the Government of the United States. So far as these other facts are concerned, the gentleman from Illinois and I have looked the matter up since the remarks were made and find that on August 8, 1917, there was an act passed by the Congress—which was a Democratic Congress and under a Democratic administration—directing or authorizing the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of Commerce to make investigations and if they could get proper terms to purchase the Cape Cod Canal, subject, of course, to final ratification and approval by Congress.

Mr. MADDEN. That is true.

Mr. BYRNS. They were not given any authority to make the purchase, and Congress did not give them the jurisdiction or authority to purchase it.

Now, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON] has just shown that they were unable to agree and that Secretary of War Baker reported that in his judgment a proper price was \$8,500,000. They refused to accept it. Then, proceeding under the act to which I have referred, he asked the Attorney General to institute condemnation proceedings. These proceedings were had and the jury findings, as stated, were about \$16,000,000. I assume that figure is correct.

Mr. DENISON. Yes.

Mr. BYRNS. Of course, that was not approved by Congress. Then the matter rocked along until July 21, 1921, when the Secretary of War, Mr. Weeks, of Massachusetts, entered into a contract with the Cape Cod Canal stockholders by which he agreed to give \$11,500,000, an increase of \$3,000,000 over the amount which Secretary of War Baker thought the stock was properly worth. Of course, Secretary of War Weeks did not make the purchase, because, as I have just said, the act did not authorize him to purchase it, but he entered into that contract.

It was not until January 21, 1927, one year ago, that Congress took action by an amendment on the rivers and harbors bill and authorized an appropriation to be made to pay the stockholders \$11,500,000, and later on, as I recall, a deficiency bill carried, I think, \$6,000,000 by way of an appropriation.

Mr. MADDEN. Five million five hundred thousand dollars. There was \$6,000,000 worth of bonds.

Mr. BYRNS. As I have shown, I was absolutely correct in my statement that the authorization act which completed the purchase was enacted within the last two years.

Mr. DENISON. And that was to keep faith with what our Democratic predecessors had done.

Mr. BYRNS. No; because the Democratic Secretary of War said that the property was worth \$8,500,000, and according to the gentleman's own statement, in the letter which he says he is going to insert, the Secretary of War stated he thought he could purchase it for \$10,000,000; but a contract was made in 1921 under a Republican administration to pay \$11,500,000.

Mr. DENISON. Yes; but my friend must remember that that \$11,500,000 included the settlement of claims amounting to several million dollars more.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I will take about two minutes to explain what I know about this. In the first place, August P. Belmont, treasurer of the National Democratic Committee, from New York, owned what was known as the Cape Cod Canal. I do not know how the negotiations for the sale and purchase began, but they did begin, and the case went to the courts. Mr. Palmer was the Attorney General of the United States at the time. He failed to call witnesses to testify as to the value of the canal for the Government. On the other hand, the Belmont interests did call witnesses, among whom was George W. Goethals, now dead, to testify, and they testified as to the value of the canal, including the 3,000 acres around the canal.

Judgment was rendered as a result for \$16,000,000. When Mr. Baker and Mr. Palmer went out of office there was a certificate for the payment of \$16,000,000 under the judgment on the desk of the incoming Attorney General waiting for his signature. He came and asked if I knew anything about it. I told him all I knew about it, as I am telling you now. I thought it was not advisable to sign the certificate, because I thought it was an excessive price to pay.

I may say now what I said then, that if the Government bought the canal it would undoubtedly have to spend \$25,000,000 more to make it a canal. I say that again.

The incoming Attorney General did not sign the certificate. I think he was being pressed to do so and so was the President. They came to me about it, and asked as to the advisability, and I said, "If you have any doubt about the propriety of the payment of this certificate, tell those people that you can not get by me with it in its present form." They did not press it after that.

I think the case was taken out of court a little later, and further legislation was had on the subject. But the final outcome was that \$11,500,000, including the bonds that rested on the property, was to be paid, and we did appropriate \$5,500,000 to meet the obligations, aside from the bonds. There was an effort made to appropriate for the bonds, but the Committee on Appropriations refused to do that because the law distinctly says that you can not pay the bonds until after six months notice, nor can you give notice until six months after the title passes, and I do not know that the title has passed yet.

I want to say one thing more, and that is that if we had listened to the importunities of those who were anxious to have payment made, we would have paid \$1,500,000 more than has been paid on the accumulated interest which we refused. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS] and myself were always on guard, and there was not any danger of a thing of that kind getting by us when we were awake, and we were not often asleep. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. O'CONNOR].

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I do not intend to take up much time. My real purpose is to ask permission to revise and extend my remarks in regard to a trip I made through Mexico and Guatemala and my observations of agricultural and other conditions. I want to suggest in regard to clarifying the point that seems to me in dispute here, that some gentleman who can secure the information tell us what revenue the Cape Cod Canal has produced within the last 10 years?

Mr. BYRNS. I do not think there has been any.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Louisiana asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, some years ago Tomas Garrido, Governor of the State of Tabasco, Mexico, invited Walter Parker, then general manager of the New Orleans Association of Commerce, to select a committee of gentlemen to visit his State to investigate its resources and carry back their observations to those who might find them of interest. Mr. Parker invited gentlemen representing all lines of New Orleans commercial interests to accept the generous invitation of the Governor of Tabasco. As a result of that invitation, Walter Parker, general manager of the Association of Commerce (chairman); JAMES O'CONNOR, Member of Congress for New Orleans; Dr. Brandt V. B. Dixon, president emeritus Newcomb College of Tulane University; Paul Villere, representing the associated banks of New Orleans; A. M. Shaw, consulting engineer; Prof. Charles H. Stromberg, of Louisiana State University; Dr. William Gates, director department of middle-American research, Tulane University; Alan W. Payne, assistant to Doctor Gates; W. W. Allen, manager export department Albert Mackie Co.; J. B. Monteros, of Monteros & Co., exporters; J. C. Whilden, exporter of livestock; J. H. Kurth, manufacturer; and W. A. Burt, lumberman and importer, left New Orleans on board the steamer *Atlantida*, a Vaccaro vessel.

I might mention at this point that the Vaccaro brothers have been heroes in the strife in endeavoring to build up the port of New Orleans and establish the supremacy of American commerce. They are men from the ground up. Unostentatiously they go through life apparently unaware of the tremendous power they have won as giants in the commercial, financial, and transportation chapters of the country.

I am going to save myself considerable trouble and give you a picturesque and entertaining account of our trip from the facile pen of my brilliant, scholarly, and charming acquaintance, Alan W. Payne. It is more than an account. It is a pen picture. With masterly stroke he brings you along on one of the most romantic journeys I ever had the good fortune to make. Hard days and nights that are unforgettable, and scenes which will live until my memory is no more.

On board of the steamer were Gen. P. E. Calles, the then President elect of Mexico, and his two daughters. This party left the ship at Tampico, where a great ovation was accorded General Calles. The streets were thronged with welcoming people, soldiers, marines, sailors, and the police lined up to make the official welcome. The air rung with the shouts of the populace, who lined the festooned and gorgeously decorated thoroughfares. Huzzas and bravos were the order of the day and were gladly shouted on the sidewalks and in the cafes. Our party regretfully had to leave the festive scene, however, for it was necessary to make Frontera before the next night, as it is difficult to get over the bar there after sundown, even in small steamers which are used as lighters to take the passengers from the larger vessel which has to anchor some distance out from the mouth of the river. This really beautiful river is named the Grijalva, in honor of one of the crew with Columbus on the immortal voyage that resulted in the discovery of America. It is several miles up the river to the town of Frontera, where the party located for a few nights.

Just above this city two great rivers, the Usumacinta and Grijalva, come together, and it seems quite a moot question as how to name the river from there to the seas. The mouth opens to the east, but some years ago a canal, about half a mile long, was dredged to the north, so as to give an entrance from that direction in case of easterly storms. The bar that has formed off these two mouths gives constant trouble, since only vessels of less than 7 feet draft can enter. When this bar can be removed, steamer traffic can go up both rivers for several hundred miles. At present, bananas, lumber, and other exports must be transhipped by means of barges. With the removal of this obstruction a great commercial development, advantageous as much to New Orleans as well as to the country, since this city is the logical market to which the people look, should open up.

#### VEGETATION LUXURIOUS

After a cordial banquet in the main hotel of the town, situated on a most picturesque plaza, the party was quartered in a beautiful private home near by. On awakening the next morning we were greeted by the calls of brilliant cardinals flitting through the trees of the patio. This garden was the most colorful spot imaginable. Outstanding among the bushes was the glorious Bugainvillea, with huge clusters of purplish flowers that put to shame the feeble tints of its New Orleans kin. Plants of varicolored leaves; high palms swaying in the breeze; orange and lemon trees; various colorful flowers whose names were as unfamiliar as their forms. In the center a great tamarind tree overspread all, keeping out the glare from a brilliant cloudless sky. And in the background an ancient red tiled roof, green in spots with age, framed in the straight white pillars of the royal palm. Surely, a garden fit for a princess.

During that day several side trips were made. One took us out in the country for a lunch on native products, that those who had never seen the Tropic countries should get an idea of the fields and woods. Another to a sawmill, where great rafts of mahogany trees, brought down many miles from Guatemala and the interior of Tabasco, were trimmed, cut into planks to some degree, and prepared for shipment to New Orleans. On the way, and in fact in many other places, we walked on sidewalks of wide mahogany planks that would have been worth their weight in silver in the States. Yet this wood is as plentiful as pine here, and found used as generally. Later we visited the headquarters of the International Petroleum Co., which has been drilling for oil farther inland for a year or so, and whose officials and field men are confident that oil will be found.

A banquet followed in the evening and a most enjoyable party afterwards, although most of the party had the night before enjoyed dancing until late at a ball given in our honor.

The next day, November 12, the party was taken up the Grijalva River on a "hind-wheeler" steamer, passing through the most verdant country, where banana trees 30 feet and more in height were seen. Birds of all varieties, including the snowy egret, white crane, many parrots, and others unfamiliar were seen in thousands. For nine hours the vessel pushed up this broad river, passing numerous cayucos, or dugout canoes, poled by men standing in bow and stern with great oars that are used both for paddling and poling. Villahermosa, "the Beautiful City," capital of the State, hove in sight long after dark. And



after a very sumptuous dinner Governor Garrido received the party, in company with the local chamber of deputies in the city hall.

In his welcoming talk Governor Garrido stressed the desire of the people for peace and voiced their recognition of the need of developing the commerce and resources of the country. The Tabascans, he said, look to the United States for help, and particularly a market. The people have had more than enough of revolution and civil strife and are fully desirous of protecting foreign capital that should be invested for development.

Spokesmen for our party voiced the sentiment that the United States should lend a helping hand, since the Central American States are now our logical markets for our manufactured products, as well as our best sources of raw materials. The meeting broke up with the most friendly relations established, and, in fact, this was the keynote of the entire visit. Both sides found that the others were not such bad people after all, and agreed that if more Mexicans visited this country and more North Americans visited theirs the most cordial relations of business and friendship would link the two countries firmly together.

#### SOME DANCE ALL DAY

The party was invited next day to a fête at the suburban home of the governor, where after arriving for early breakfast music was struck up and staid gentlemen from this city found themselves dancing for hours with many comely maidens of the town who had been invited to grace the occasion. Various of the Mexican dances were put on as exhibitions, and several singers who had mighty good voices, too, sang the rather sad songs of that section. Dinner was served later, and we were told, even after we had gone back "home" for a rest, the others danced all day. These people find our fox trot, one step, and waltz the most enjoyable, but as their own dances are considerably slower than ours, this music also was slowed down to a point where most of us found it difficult to keep going.

In the evening the mayor and municipal officers entertained at supper on the balcony of the city hall, overlooking a most beautiful plaza, such as is the center of every Latin town, with an orchestra indoors and a military band concert outside to beguile the time. Here, again, the most friendly relations were voiced, and the party left for bed with the most fervent wishes to be of help to those people.

Here I might digress to say something about the meals that were lavished upon us. Usually, upon sitting down to table, one could gauge the number of courses to come by the number of plates stacked before him, often three and four. But oftentimes one got fooled, for the waiters would whisk away plate after plate as the courses went by and slyly return several more plates. There was always a good soup, fish, several different meats, chicken, turkey, or duck, rice, and potatoes in plenty, various wines, salads, fruits, other sweets, and dessert, with coffee and smokes topping off a belt-stretching list.

#### THINK OF THIS

Also, though it be lese majesty, one could recount the list of liquors served: beer always, champagne frequently, white and red wines, a brandy of the country, which various members of the party long will remember as "habanero," other cordials and whiskies, till the round came back to beer and the feasted one forgot just which he was drinking.

The following day members of the party drifted around town inspecting various sights in which they were interested. There were shops where live 'gators became everything from puttees to belts and holsters, hatbands, and trunks. Woodworking shops where furniture to rival the best output of the United States was made from the 32 different cabinet woods that grow in the section. One of the most interesting visits made by the writer was to a primary school, a private institution, for the state has no money any more to aid education, much as it wants to. Here there were 400 as bright and pretty tots, from the first grade to the seventh, as one could find in our own schools, all industrially at work under the eyes of earnest young women teachers. Others visited a secondary law school, also a private institution, where a devoted principal is doing his best with few funds to start out his law students. It is a most unfortunate condition that no Federal funds are used to promote education, for, above all, the people need schooling.

#### SUGAR BY THE TON

The next day was devoted to a trip 30 miles farther upriver to inspect one of the largest, and said to be the oldest, plantations in the state. Here the cane was growing 15 to 18 feet high in a field that has been under intense growing for 63 years without fertilizer and with little cultivation. The cane is planted from 12 to 15 years and yields from 28 to 35 tons of sugar per acre. Other fields were producing up to 40 tons. The plantation had its own mill and a small refinery, where "plantation refined" sugar is sent to Yucatan, where it sells for 8 cents per pound. The grinding season starts in November and continues for seven months.

Cane here is afflicted to some slight extent by a borer worm, but not to any amount of damage, and was said not to harbor any diseases. The cane is allowed to flower, and we are told the growers get more sugar by this method.

#### BANDITS ACTIVE

The next day, after we had left, we were informed later, revolutionists, who are now little more than ordinary bandits, raided the plantation.

But that was nothing. The first evening in the country, we found later, one of the revolutionary leaders who had been caught that day was taken out in the near-by country, so as not to disturb our welcome, and shot.

Upon returning from this hacienda we returned to our river boat and at midnight started down the river, in company with the governor and a large retinue, to pay a visit to near-by Maya ruins. In the company was the governor's private orchestra, an honor never before falling upon any members of the party, I am sure. In fact, wherever we went we were feted with music, at one time having a band, another military band, and the orchestra to tickle our ears.

Down the Grijalva, almost to Frontera, and up the Usumacinta we were taken, arriving at the small village of Monte Cristo late the second morning. Here various automobiles, loaded aboard at Villahermosa, were put ashore and the party was taken over a very rough trail to the village of Santo Domingo de Palenque, where we stopped for the night, before visiting the ruins. By this time we were in the near-by State of Chiapas, also Mexican territory, but very near to the Republic of Guatemala. The various river systems spread a network of usable rivers and streams across all this territory, consequently there are no roads to speak of. Nor are there railroads, and telephones are conspicuous by their absence. There is considerable attempt to link the country with telegraph lines, but what is sorely needed are good roads where creeks do not avail and several lines of rail in various sections. One of the first things Tabasco is planning to do is to start railroads through this territory, but the funds are sadly lacking.

#### SLEEP IN CORN BIN

The road, if it could be called such, which took us to this small town, owed its being to the operations of the International Petroleum Co., which has carted in much drilling equipment by using great caterpillar trucks. Consequently deep bogs occurred whenever the forest drew in upon the road, and the machines were mired so many times no one could keep count.

At Santo Domingo sleeping and hotel accommodations were at a premium. There just were not any. However, we were bunked for the night in a corn bin of a local storekeeper, a German gentleman.

At this town was found the ruins of an ancient church, no one of the inhabitants knowing how many centuries old, but now gone to decay and used as a barracks for the sad-looking soldiers. In the front of the church were two wonderfully carved slabs of limestone, taken from the ruins of Palenque, an ancient esoteric center of the Maya civilization of long ago, that was near by.

In the morning stiffened joints were limbered to clamber aboard a group of small native ponies, and a terrible trail was taken to visit the ruins, some 9 kilometers distant.

Several horses slipped on the muddy tree trunks that served for bridges, several riders were thrown, and two ponies went into the streams. How the riders managed to free them was a mystery to us.

A description of these ruins hardly fits in here, but it can be said they date far back into or before the early days of the Christian era, and mark what must have been somewhat like a secluded monastery where ancient high priests performed the mysteries of their religion. The party clambered up steep artificial pyramids upon which are situated various temple ruins, and down into dungeonlike tunnels that ran underneath, then returned as they had come. The cars were boarded at noon, and after another hard trip landed us at the boat side after dark, after a journey during which many breakdowns occurred and several members swore they had seen several of the fierce native tigers of that section.

The steamer took us back to Frontera by late the next morning, where we were again feted, were guests of honor at another ball, and then started on the last lap back home at midnight.

There were no steamers in port, and despite the anxious efforts of the governor to get one or a Federal war vessel to take us to Vera Cruz, none was available. Therefore we started back as deck passengers of an ancient three-masted schooner, the *Nachi Cocom*. This boat, only 105 feet long and 23 feet wide, luckily had a powerful gasoline motor as auxiliary power.

#### BOAT IS CROWDED

Fortunately for us the sea was calm and we did not experience even a rain. For besides our own and the governor's party going to witness the inauguration of President Calles at Mexico City, there were several score of others. With only two cabin berths on the ship we were stretched out on deck for 30 hours.

Meals were served on deck, where there was not even space to move around in. But it was the very best that could be done, as Governor Garrido was a delightfully thoughtful host and was tireless in his efforts to see that we had as much comfort as could be secured on such a trip. We all feel like singing, when we think of him, "He is a jolly good fellow."

After a stop of several hours at Puerto Mexico, a free port destined for considerable development, especially since oil is exported there, the good ship finally landed us at Vera Cruz, where we were lucky enough to find a fruit boat on the eve of leaving for New Orleans.

Finding it impossible to accept the governor's kind invitation to be his guests as far as Mexico City, most of the party took reservations for home. Therefore, after bidding a cordial and friendly adieu to Gov. Tomas Garrido and many friends made on the trip, the party left that night on the Vaccaro steamer Yoro, landing at home Monday evening, November 24, after a little less than three weeks away.

The trip was most valuable in results to Tulane University and opened the eyes of the business men to the possibilities of commercial development in Tabasco. Plans have been formulated to start progress toward concrete work in this direction. These will be made public later.

The New Orleans Association of Commerce, made up of men who have won distinction in every walk of life, captains of industry, merchant princes, financial leaders, will do their part and blaze the way for closer, friendlier, and more profitable relations with our sister Republic. The big men, the tall men of our city are among the best friends Mexico has in the United States.

Let me close by saying that if there be any among the readers of this address who are blessed with the wanderlust, and who long for the spell and lure of the jungle and the sublime awe of beholding the mighty ruins of a gorgeous past in the history of people who thousands of years ago played out their part in the grand drama of American life, let him make the journey to the great and inspiring temples that are to-day the lonely sentinels of the valleys of silence that lie between the mountain peaks which they adorn. They stand serene and tranquil, far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife, and when a visitor does step from the jungle to behold them he wonders whether inanimate things can speak unto each other. The birds of the air and the beasts of the jungle only appear to be there. Except the crickets chirp and the grass lark sings its sweet song and the monkeys in the great trees, in thrilling wild cries that are almost terrifying, send the word to distant tribes that a new animal, man, has invaded their home. But one feels that the Spirit of God moves over it all.

Three years have passed into eternity since I made that wonderful trip. But the temples of the now wilderness are as indelibly fixed and as vividly in my mind as if I were still standing among their ruins. And what ruins! Palaces still, whose giant architecture defies the constant stroke of time. The slabs removed from the sacred vaults where imperial rulers rested in silent glory by Cortez in his quest for gold seemed to have been broken but yesterday. Temples in which the serene and powerful priesthood were cloistered that they might the better promote the moral, intellectual, and physical welfare of a now vanished people whose economic superstructure rested on a wonderfully developed agricultural basis. There are some scenes so stupendous, so affecting, so saddening, as to choke with emotion and make description possible only to the loftiest genius.

Wet with tears and choking with heart sobs the last of the Mayos must have viewed these reminders of the days that are no more, of a glory that was of Greece, of a grandeur that was of Rome. They were conquered by other men, and they and their triumphs are one with yesterday. Given to peace, they learned too late that their wealth was an invitation to the lesser breeds without the law to trample them and their civilization out of existence.

So runs the scroll of human destiny,  
Written in fire and blood and scalding tears,  
Scrawled with wrecked hopes and blasted visions—  
The weary record of ten thousand years.

The weary record of peoples and of kings  
Of empire and of race,  
Which unto the law that ruleth earthly things  
In ruin yielded place.

Next year I shall go to Yucatan and dwell for a while with ghosts of those who were but are not. They and their kin, who made the outlying islands far more attractive than the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, with temples the ruins of which may be seen from the deck of any steamer bound for Port Barrios, the gateway to Guatemala and San Salvador. Let us move southward, but before doing so let us saunter a few days through the southern metropolis.

See America first has become almost shopworn. It is a bro-mide. It has probably lost all of the force and charm that it once had as a phrase. I will therefore try to pour old wine into new bottles. Journey down to New Orleans and see one

of the most unique and attractive cities on the continent. As Webster said of Massachusetts, "There she stands." We of New Orleans say of the Crescent City that lies between and around the great crescent of the Mississippi River and the historic Lake Pontchartrain, which connects with Maurepas and Lake Borne, "There she lives"—lives a life so exquisitely charming that she is known to the thousands of visitors who have entered her portals as the city that care forgot. A Latin quarter that possesses all of the magnetic pull of Paris, Lisbon, and Madrid and the appeal of New York and San Francisco combined.

The lure of the Tropics is but a faint emotion when compared with the deep-seated thrill felt by those who have oft in the stilly night wandered down the silent streets of the Latin quarter under the fascinating effect of a moonlit sky. Within easy reach of the city are the old plantation homes that linger with one like a haunting melody. Some of the most historic spots on the continent are either within the city or just beyond its limits. Jackson Square, where was celebrated the great victory of Jackson over Pakenham, flanked by the famous Pontalbo buildings and the old cathedral, a replica of the Chapel at Versailles, with the Cabildo on the one side and its counterpart, the old archbishopric, on the other. Below the city are the Plains of Chalmette, on which was fought a battle that relieved the War of 1812 of its tragic failures and glorified American arms far beyond that of any other engagement in our history. Out of New Orleans runs steamers to Mexico and Central America. A four-day trip on palatial steamers will bring a visitor to old Vera Cruz, from where he can take the Mexican Central Railroad and in less than six hours climb almost 8,000 feet before making the level run into the magnificent City of Mexico with its cathedral, around which is clustered a history that is destined to become the background for the literature of the New World. Chapultepec Heights, the Pyramids, the great civilizations of remote times, evidenced by excavations right within the city; Madero Square, the famous opera house not yet completed, the wonderful squares and public buildings, the great museum with art treasures that attest the glories of Aztec Maya and antedating civilizations cling to the memory. From Mexico City may be easily reached innumerable points which for scenic grandeur have no parallel in Switzerland or the Austrian Alps. Or a traveler may take a ship with all of the conveniences which go with the first-class trans-Atlantic liners and move down to Port Barrios. There he will spend the day steaming by the wonders of Rio Dulce. The next morning he is off to Guatemala City. He may remain a few hours at Quirigua, and there in a jungle contemplate and muse over the ruins that were once the pillars of cathedrals, churches, and temples and art galleries that probably go as far back for their beginning as the day when the angels of the Lord entertained Abraham.

Right near is the justly celebrated and famed hospital service of the United Fruit Co. That institution has been of greater value to the Central Americas than any factor that has come into the life of a people who were going downhill rapidly during the last hundred years. That great hospital not only inaugurated and institutionalized the wonderful methods of sanitation and hygiene for the protection of the vast number of people who operate the great banana plantations of the company but has by its educational and welfare service and influence imparted to the whole country the tremendous value that lies in orderly and disciplined cleanliness, which, indeed, is next to godliness. American capital along these lines has been of incalculable benefit to the present generation of Central America—an advantage that will bestow blessings upon the future generations of those tropical countries. That company and other American companies have come to a people that were in a slough of despondency and in the direst poverty and agricultural misery as of good tidings of a great joy. Hundreds of thousands benefited directly and indirectly by the agricultural prosperity that has come from the endeavors of these great American institutions. Guatemala, with its wonderful cathedral and quaint Spanish life, adapted to the New World will remain with the visitor. But it is the trip to Antigua that is unforgettable.

Minister Holland is an unusually charming and gracious gentleman and, as my host, saw to it that I beheld the miracles of nature and the hand of the Almighty in the tremendous chiseling of the cavernous depths of the canyons, deep unto sublimity, and the mountain heights whose peaks dominate the landscape and may be seen for miles out on the bosom of the Pacific Ocean. Over the mountain roads, moving to and fro, were Indian men and women, boys and girls, and even children, with baskets on their heads and one in each hand. They moved in a slow run and made many miles in a day.

From far up in the mountain regions they came with produce to the markets in Guatemala City—not so much for the purpose



of selling or exchanging their stores as to sit in the market place and talk over the traditions of their ancestors who are with the dust. And as it was before Romulus and Remus builded what was to become the Eternal City, to mention slightly a woman's name in the market place is to create a feud which may last for several generations. Dead to the world but still in its midst may be said very accurately of Antigua, the old city that was rocked to its destruction by the terrific earthquake of 1776. The streets are as silent as the streets of Pompeii and Herculaneum that are just beginning to feel the sunlight that they have not known for nigh on to 1,900 years. There were 40 churches in that old city, each of which would be equal to the finest ecclesiastical edifice of to-day, except possibly any of the great cathedrals of the world; and the three cathedrals whose ruins attest an architectural conception and workmanship never surpassed are in each instance larger than most of the great temples of religion that are standing to-day. Neither the Grand Canyon nor the Coliseum excite the mind with such reflections as the mournful silence of these cathedrals, churches, abbeys, and public buildings. Lonely, ghostly, they seem to accentuate and deepen the stillness that at times glooms over the broad seas. Ruins which suggest that in the fullness of time all things must pass away.

The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,  
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,  
Aye all which it inherits, shall dissolve  
And like this insubstantial pageant faded—  
Leave not a wrack behind.  
We are such stuff as dreams are made of  
And our little lives are rounded with a sleep.

What a wonderful past these ruins suggest, what memories are aroused in the contemplation of them. Involuntarily one recalls the lines:

A land without ruins is a land without memories—a land without memories is a land without history. A land that wears a laurel crown may be fair to see, but twine a few sad cypress leaves around the brow of any land, and be that land barren, beautiful, and bleak, it becomes lovely in its consecrated coronet of sorrow and wins the sympathy of the heart and of history. Crowns of roses fade; crowns of thorns endure. Calvaries and crucifixions take deepest hold on humanity. The triumphs of might are transient; they pass and are forgotten. The sufferings of right are graven deepest on the chronicles of nations.

I once heard the late Senator Lodge and the late orator Bourke Cockran in a colloquy agree that Ireland and Central America, during a period of less than 100 years, had lost more than half of what their population were nearly a century ago. In the case of Ireland, the emigration upon such a tremendous scale was the result of economic conditions which drove millions to the Americas and Australia. In the case of the Central Americas, earthquakes and revolutions scattered more than half of the people and forced them into South America and back to Europe from which all of our ancestors came. I have always thought that it was an historical fallacy to assume that Spanish conquistadores sent their loot and pillage over the Atlantic Ocean to fill the coffers of Spain. The evidence is entirely to the contrary. The conquistadores sent to Spain for artisans, architects, builders, and materials in order to construct the great buildings, the ruins of which may be seen all over Mexico and Central America. No doubt they paid for the marble and statuary which went into the great public structures and for the services rendered by the constructors out of the gold which was wrested from Aztec and Inca. Yes, my friends, see America first. There is a story in each of the middle Americas, a romance that explains the lure of the Tropics.

Miles and miles of banana plantations. Banana trees, with their great fronded leaves that scarcely conceal the huge bunches of fruits that nestle among them. Fruit trains that run to ship side from plantations miles and miles away and up in the highlands coffee haciendas. Make the trip. You will probably find something richer than that which you went in search of, and just as the Argonauts under Jason brought home knowledge more valuable than the golden fleece you will, in addition to memories that will never fade, add to your store of information and wisdom. You will understand and better appreciate the problem of the Americas and our own obligations and responsibilities.

The Clerk proceeded to read the bill, and read to the end of line 21 on page 3.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and Mr. TILSON having assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore, Mr. MICHENER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 10635) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, and for other purposes, and had come to no resolution thereon.

#### CONFERENCE REPORT—CONSTRUCTION AT MILITARY POSTS

Mr. McSWAIN. Mr. Speaker, I present a conference report upon the bill (H. R. 7009) to authorize appropriations for construction at military posts, and for other purposes, for printing under the rule.

#### SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred to the appropriate committee, as follows:

S. 2002. An act granting the consent of Congress to the States of Wisconsin and Michigan to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Menominee River at or near Marinette, Wis.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, February 14, 1928, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. TILSON submitted the following tentative list of committee hearings scheduled for Tuesday, February 14, 1928, as reported to the floor leader by clerks of the several committees:

#### COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

(1.30 p. m.)

Navy Department appropriation bill.

#### COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

(10 a. m.)

To place agricultural products upon a price equality with other commodities (H. R. 10656).

To foster agriculture and to stabilize the prices obtained for agricultural commodities by providing for the issuance of export debentures upon the exportation of such commodities (H. R. 10568).

#### COMMITTEE ON THE CENSUS

(10.30 a. m.)

For the apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States under the Fourteenth Census (H. R. 27).

For the apportionment of Representatives in Congress (H. R. 130).

#### COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—SUBCOMMITTEE ON INSURANCE AND BANKING

(10.30 a. m.)

To provide security for the payment of compensation for personal injuries and death caused by the operation of motor vehicles in the District of Columbia (H. R. 9688).

#### COMMITTEE ON THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS

(10 a. m.)

To amend Title II of an act approved February 28, 1925, regulating postal rates (H. R. 9296).

#### COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS

(10.30 a. m.)

To provide for the increase of the Naval Establishment (H. R. 7359).

#### COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

(10.30 a. m.)

To amend an act entitled "An act for the regulation of radio communications," approved February 23, 1927 (H. R. 8825).

#### COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY—SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 1

(10 a. m.)

To authorize the appointment of special United States commissioners (H. R. 5608).

To provide for the procedure in the trial of certain criminal cases by the district courts of the United States (H. R. 8230).

To authorize district courts of the United States to provide for reports of misdemeanor cases by United States commissioners (H. R. 8555).

To facilitate disposition of the business of United States district courts (H. R. 8556).

To provide for the procedure in the trial of certain criminal cases by the district courts of the United States (H. R. 10639).

To authorize United States commissioners to hear all complaints of misdemeanor violations of the law, and for other purposes (H. R. 10548).

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

362. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations under the legislative establishment, Library of Congress, for the fiscal year 1929, in the sum of \$34,520 (H. Doc. No. 174); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

363. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of ocean frontage of Afognak, Alaska, with a view to providing a harbor; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

364. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of Yaquina River, Oreg., from Toledo to Yaquina Bay; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

365. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting draft of a proposed bill to authorize the sale of the land and improvements known as Battery Island Fisheries Station, Md.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. FROTHINGHAM: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 7944. A bill to authorize appropriations for construction at military posts, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 631). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HOWARD of Oklahoma: Committee on Indian Affairs. H. R. 8326. A bill to authorize the construction of a dormitory at Riverside Indian School at Anadarko, Okla; without amendment (Rept. No. 632). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HOWARD of Oklahoma: Committee on Indian Affairs. H. R. 9033. A bill to amend section 1 of the act of Congress of March 3, 1921 (41 Stat. L. 1249), entitled "An act to amend section 3 of the act of Congress of June 28, 1906, entitled 'An act for the division of the lands and funds of the Osage Indians in Oklahoma, and for other purposes,'" without amendment (Rept. No. 633). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. REID of Illinois: Committee on Flood Control. H. R. 117. A bill to modify the project for the control of floods in the Sacramento River, Calif., adopted by section 2 of the act approved March 1, 1917, entitled "An act to provide for the control of the floods of the Mississippi River and of the Sacramento River, Calif., and for other purposes"; without amendment (Rept. No. 634). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WOODRUFF: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 5746. A bill to authorize the appraisal of certain Government property, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 635). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 9195. A bill to amend sections 2804 and 3402 of the Revised Statutes; without amendment (Rept. No. 636). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 21. A bill to provide for date of precedence of certain officers of the staff corps of the Navy; without amendment (Rept. No. 637). Referred to the House Calendar.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. IRWIN: Committee on Claims. H. R. 979. A bill for the relief of J. W. Zornes; with amendment (Rept. No. 623). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. ROY G. FITZGERALD: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2654. A bill for the relief of Anton Anderson; with amendment (Rept. No. 624). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. COCHRAN of Pennsylvania: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2657. A bill for the relief of Thomas Huggins; with

amendment (Rept. No. 625). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. ROY G. FITZGERALD: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4303. A bill for the relief of the Smith Tablet Co., of Holyoke, Mass.; with amendment (Rept. No. 626). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. COCHRAN of Pennsylvania: Committee on Claims. H. R. 6436. A bill for the relief of Mary E. O'Connor; with amendment (Rept. 627). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. UNDERHILL: Committee on Claims. H. R. 8031. A bill for the relief of Higgins Lumber Co. (Inc.); without amendment (Rept. No. 628). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WARE: Committee on Claims. S. 1325. An act for the relief of John A. Fox; with amendment (Rept. 629). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts: Committee on Claims. H. R. 9112. A bill for the relief of William Roderick Dorsey and other officers of the Foreign Service of the United States who, while serving abroad, suffered by theft, robbery, fire, embezzlement, or bank failures losses of official funds; with amendment (Rept. No. 630). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McSWAIN: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 4605. A bill authorizing the President to issue an appropriate commission and honorable discharge to Landon Randolph Mason; with amendment (Rept. No. 638). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

#### CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 10684) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Conley; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 10414) granting an increase of pension to Cynthia Kelley; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. OLDFIELD: A bill (H. R. 10858) granting the consent of Congress to the State Highway Commission of Arkansas to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the White River at or near Newport; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. YON: A bill (H. R. 10859) authorizing the St. Johns River Development Co., a corporation of the State of Florida, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across Choctawhatchee River at the point where State Road No. 10 crosses Choctawhatchee River, State of Florida; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10860) authorizing the St. Johns River Development Co., a corporation of the State of Florida, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across East Pass at or near Morena Point, Fla.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10861) authorizing the St. Johns River Development Co., a corporation of the State of Florida, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across Santa Rosa Sound at or near Camp Walton, Fla.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BERGER: A bill (H. R. 10862) to provide for the enforcement of the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to punish violations of its provisions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOGG: A bill (H. R. 10863) to amend section 206 of the World War veterans act of 1924 as amended; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. HALE: A bill (H. R. 10864) to authorize an appropriation for the relief of the State of New Hampshire on account of roads and bridges damaged or destroyed by the recent flood; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. PEAVEY: A bill (H. R. 10865) to amend the national prohibition act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RANKIN: A bill (H. R. 10866) authorizing and directing the War Department to obtain and place on the Civil War battle field of Brices Cross Roads, or Guntown, in Lee County, Miss., appropriate markers for the purpose of properly preserving this historic landmark; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10867) providing for the repairing, remodeling, enlarging, improving, or altering the Federal court-



house building at Aberdeen, Miss.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10868) authorizing and directing the War Department to obtain and place on the Civil War battle field of Tupelo or Harrisburg in Lee County, Miss., appropriate markers for the purpose of properly preserving this historic landmark; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. UNDERHILL: A bill (H. R. 10869) amending section 764 of Subchapter XII, fraternal beneficial associations, of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WURZBACH: A bill (H. R. 10870) granting travel pay and other allowances to certain soldiers of the Spanish-American War and the Philippine insurrection who were discharged in the Philippines; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ALMON: A bill (H. R. 10871) granting allowances for rent, fuel, light, and equipment to postmasters of the fourth class, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. DYER: A bill (H. R. 10872) to fix the salaries of certain judges of the Territories and insular possessions of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN of Florida: A bill (H. R. 10873) authorizing the St. Johns River Development Co., a corporation of the State of Florida, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Suwannee River at a point where State Road No. 15 crosses the Suwannee River, State of Florida; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 10874) to authorize the improvement of the Oregon Caves in the Siskiyou National Forest, Oreg.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10875) to amend the laws relating to the Postal Savings System; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. JACOBSTEIN: A bill (H. R. 10876) to declare Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. RANKIN: A bill (H. R. 10877) to amend section 6 of title 15, chapter 1, of the Code of Laws of the United States of America relating to the forfeiture of property in transit and owned in violation of section 1 thereof, and as amended, providing for the forfeiture of property owned or used in violation of section 1, irrespective of whether same is or is not in transit; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 10878) to amend section 5 of the World War veterans' act of 1924, as amended; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. CRAWL (by request): A bill (H. R. 10879) for the establishment of a Pacific coast national highway system; authorizing examination, survey, and report to the War Department, as a preliminary to the improvement, construction, and maintenance of a system of motor-truck highways to meet the transport requirements of heavy commerce in time of peace and of heavy ordnance in time of war and to serve as post roads, with proper and sufficient laterals, in the States of California, Oregon, and Washington; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. HOUSTON of Delaware: A bill (H. R. 10880) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions to compute service of the Fifth and Sixth Delaware Regiments from enlistment to discharge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. QUIN: A bill (H. R. 10881) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the city of Brookhaven, Miss., \$638.45 as reimbursement for street paving in front of post-office building; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GASQUE: A bill (H. R. 10882) to prohibit the intermarriage of certain races; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McLEOD: A bill (H. R. 10883) for the apportionment of Representatives in Congress; to the Committee on the Census.

By Mr. SELVIG: A bill (H. R. 10884) to amend the act entitled "An act to carry into effect the provisions of the convention between the United States and Great Britain to regulate the level of Lake of the Woods concluded on the 24th day of February, 1925," approved May 22, 1926; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ARENTZ: A bill (H. R. 10885) to amend sections 23 and 24 of the general leasing act approved February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437); to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SINNOTT: A bill (H. R. 10886) conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Oregon, or the Court of Claims, to hear and determine any suit or suits, actions, or proceedings which may be instituted or brought by the State of Oregon, and/or the Klamath Irrigation

district, a public corporation of the State of Oregon, by intervention or direct suit or suits, to set aside that certain contract between the United States and the California-Oregon Power Co., dated February 24, 1917, together with all contracts or modifications thereof, and to set aside or cancel the sale made by the United States Government, through the Secretary of the Interior, of the so-called Ankeny and Keno Canals and the Leavitt power site, and the lands embraced in the rights of way thereof, to the said California-Oregon Power Co., and to determine the validity of the disposition of surplus waters; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. HUDSPETH: A bill (H. R. 10887) providing for half holidays for Government employees; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. HOGG: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 202) providing for the erection of a memorial to Gen. Anthony Wayne on the site of Old Fort Wayne, at Fort Wayne, Ind.; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. SABATH: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 203) proposing an amendment of the eighteenth amendment of the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ALMON: A bill (H. R. 10888) granting a pension to Nancy C. Kennamer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10889) granting a pension to Sarah E. Woodall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ARNOLD: A bill (H. R. 10890) granting an increase of pension to Alice M. Carlisle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. AYRES: A bill (H. R. 10891) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Burch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10892) granting a pension to Corabelle Tilman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BACHMANN: A bill (H. R. 10893) granting an increase of pension to Malinda Jack; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRIGHAM: A bill (H. R. 10894) granting an increase of pension to Haddle M. Laraway; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROWNING: A bill (H. R. 10895) granting an increase of pension to Georgia A. Godwin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 10896) granting a pension to Susan F. Pierceall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CASEY: A bill (H. R. 10897) to correct the military record of John P. Smith, deceased; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CLARKE: A bill (H. R. 10898) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Sitts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 10899) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca L. Huff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRAWL: A bill (H. R. 10900) granting a pension to Sarah A. Patterson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10901) granting a pension to Martha S. Mitchell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 10902) granting an increase of pension to Isabelle Morris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10903) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Dunham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROY G. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 10904) granting a pension to Bertha C. Harper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10905) granting a pension to Anna E. Blessing; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. W. T. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 10906) granting a pension to Theodosia Kemble; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULMER: A bill (H. R. 10907) to authorize payment of war-risk insurance to the estate of William Wheeler, deceased; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. GIFFORD: A bill (H. R. 10908) for the relief of L. Pickert Fish Co. (Inc.); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GLYNN: A bill (H. R. 10909) granting an increase of Pension to Julia Gilbert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GOLDER: A bill (H. R. 10910) for the relief of William Zeiss, administrator of William B. Reaney, survivor of Thomas Reaney and Samuel Archbold; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HADLEY: A bill (H. R. 10911) granting an increase of pension to Paulina B. Cruikshank; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARE: A bill (H. R. 10912) to compensate or reimburse John W. Elkins, jr., for part of salary retained by War Department and money turned over to same by him; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10913) to compensate Talbird & Jenkins for balance due on contracts with Navy Department dated March 20 and October 9, 1919; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HASTINGS: A bill (H. R. 10914) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Brinkley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HERSEY: A bill (H. R. 10915) granting a pension to Melvie A. Reed; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. IGOE: A bill (H. R. 10916) for the relief of Paul A. Hodapp; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 10917) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Bean; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 10918) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Best; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KURTZ: A bill (H. R. 10919) granting an increase of pension to Maria C. Van Horn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNUTSON: A bill (H. R. 10920) granting a pension to Emily F. Dam; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mrs. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 10921) granting a pension to Jerry Carpenter; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LOZIER: A bill (H. R. 10922) granting a pension to William I. Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McSWAIN: A bill (H. R. 10923) granting a pension to Preston D. Barron; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MORGAN: A bill (H. R. 10924) granting a pension to Jennie B. Hanks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10925) granting an increase of pension to Isabelle Teel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOORE of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 10926) granting an increase of pension to Henry P. Logsdon; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MAPES: A bill (H. R. 10927) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Huron; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10928) granting a pension to Caroline Adams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 10929) granting a pension to John W. Cline; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLDFIELD: A bill (H. R. 10930) granting a pension to Clarence E. Maynard; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PURNELL: A bill (H. R. 10931) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Hartley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PORTER: A bill (H. R. 10932) for the relief of the widows of certain Foreign Service officers; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PARKER: A bill (H. R. 10933) granting an increase of pension to Lucy Wilkes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10934) granting an increase of pension to Pheba A. Snyder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAINEY: A bill (H. R. 10935) granting an increase of pension to Kate Mathews; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 10936) granting an increase of pension to Isabella Peters; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SCHAFER: A bill (H. R. 10937) for the relief of Margaret Diederich; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SEGER: A bill (H. R. 10938) granting an increase of pension to Annie Hopper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10939) granting an increase of pension to Annie M. Munson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SWICK: A bill (H. R. 10940) granting an increase of pension to Amanda J. Mossman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10941) granting an increase of pension to Isabel Reid; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SWING: A bill (H. R. 10942) for the payment of damages to certain Indians and citizens of California caused by the failure of a detention reservoir built by an agency of the United States on the Bard unit of the Yuma reclamation project; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: A bill (H. R. 10943) granting an increase of pension to William D. Warren; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. UNDERHILL: A bill (H. R. 10944) for the relief of certain newspapers for advertising services rendered the Public Health Service of the Treasury Department; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. VESTAL: A bill (H. R. 10945) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Ashcraft; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10946) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Heironimus; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 10947) granting an honorable discharge to Theodore H. Bryant; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 10948) granting an increase of pension to Carrie Watson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ZIHLMAN: A bill (H. R. 10949) granting a pension to Mary Ellen Lee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10950) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca A. McCauley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

3717. Petition of subcommittee for the Board of Supervisors of Wayne County, Mich., favoring the designation of old Fort Wayne as a public park; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3718. By Mr. BARBOUR: Resolution of Fresno Labor Council, of Fresno, Calif., protesting against unrestricted Mexican immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

3719. Also, resolution of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Modesto and Merced Counties, Calif., protesting against naval expansion program; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

3720. Also, petitions of residents of the seventh congressional district of California, protesting against the Lankford Sunday bill (H. R. 78); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3721. By Mr. BOIES: Petition signed by citizens of Battle Creek and Ida Grove, Ida County, Iowa, protesting against the compulsory Sunday observance bill (H. R. 78); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3722. By Mr. BURTON: Petition of citizens of Lake County, Ohio, protesting against the adoption of the compulsory Sunday observance bill (H. R. 78); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3723. By Mr. CASEY: Petition of Edmond J. Symons and 45 other citizens, of Shickshinny, Pa., favoring Sunday observance bill (H. R. 78); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3724. Also, petition of Mrs. Herman Hill and others, of Shickshinny, Pa., against compulsory Sunday laws; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3725. By Mr. COOPER of Ohio: Petition of residents of Youngstown, Ohio, protesting against the enactment of House bill 78, for compulsory Sunday observance; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3726. By Mr. CRAIL: Petition of approximately 5,000 citizens of Los Angeles County, Calif., against the passage of House bill 78 or any other similar legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3727. Also, petition of 1,800 members of Women's City Club, Long Beach, Calif., voicing protest against gigantic naval program; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

3728. Also, petition of Sarah R. Shaw, opposing expenditure of \$740,000,000 in naval construction; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

3729. Also, petition of Mount Hollywood Congregational Church, voicing opposition to proposed naval building program; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

3730. By Mr. CRAMTON: Petition signed by H. L. Dearlove and 34 other residents of Mayville, Mich., urging defeat of a bill before the House providing for a reduction of the rate on third-class mail; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

3731. By Mr. W. T. FITZGERALD: Petition of members of Beech Grove Brethren Church, Darke County, Ohio, opposing enactment of the Navy appropriation bill; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

3732. By Mr. FRENCH: Petition of 104 citizens of Canyon County, Idaho, protesting against enactment of House bill 78 or any compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.



3733. Also, petition of 29 citizens of Adams County, Idaho, protesting against enactment of House bill 78, or any compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3734. Also, petition of 78 citizens of Bonner County, Idaho, protesting against enactment of House bill 78, or any compulsory Sunday observance; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3735. Also, petition of 253 citizens of Orofino, Idaho, protesting against enactment of House bill 78, or any compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3736. By Mr. GALLIVAN: Petition of Wellington, Sears & Co., Boston, Mass., recommending early and favorable consideration of House bill 9195, the enactment of which would have an important bearing on parcel-post arrangements with Cuba; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3737. By Mr. GARBER: Letter of Sam Basket, of Oklahoma City, Okla., in support of the bill to pension United States marshals and their deputies; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

3738. Also, letter of James H. Poage, Chicago Stock Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill., recommending a harbor site between Jacksonville and Key West at Bay Mabel Harbor, at Hollywood; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

3739. Also, letter of A. O. Campbell, of Oklahoma City, Okla., in support of House bill 5772, known as the "day labor bill"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3740. Also, letter and resolution of West Texas Chamber of Commerce, by Homer D. Wade, manager, stating that any resolution introduced in Congress for the purpose of a congressional investigation of the affairs of the Federal reserve bank of the eleventh district at Dallas, Tex., will be looked on with favor by the board; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

3741. Also, letter and resolution of South Jersey Port Commission, Camden, N. J., recommending the adoption by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the proposed report of its attorney-examiner, together with the conclusions and recommendations therein contained; and that legislation based on the conclusions and recommendations of the proposed report, covering the operation of motor buses, be enacted by Congress during the present session; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

3742. Also, letter of the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, and the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union, stating that they are opposed to any legislation which would look toward placing any further acreage under production or additional producers upon farms until agriculture has been restored to economic parity with other forms of industry and commerce; to the Committee on Agriculture.

3743. Also, petition of the residents of Texas County, Okla., in protest to the enactment of House bill 78, for compulsory Sunday observance; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3744. Also, petition of residents of Fairview, Okla., in protest to the enactment of House bill 78, for compulsory Sunday observance; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3745. Also, letter of the Soroptimist Club of Washington, D. C., by Caroline B. Stephen, president, and Ethel Knight Pollard, chairman civic committee, in support of Senate bill 1907 and House bill 6664, to establish a woman's bureau of the Metropolitan police department of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3746. Also, letter of Charles J. Todd, secretary of Post Q, Virginia Division, Travelers' Protective Association of America, of Bristol, Va., in support of House bill 5588; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3747. By Mr. GARNER of Texas: Petition of citizens of San Juan, Tex., against compulsory Sunday observance; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3748. Also, petition of citizens of Laredo, Tex., against compulsory Sunday observance; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3749. Also, petition of citizens of Donna, Tex., against compulsory Sunday observance; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3750. By Mr. HARRISON: Petition against compulsory Sunday observance by C. B. Hamm and others; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3751. Also, petition against compulsory Sunday observance by Frank B. Pool and others; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3752. By Mr. HERSEY: Petition of M. J. Frye and others, of Dexter, Me., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3753. By Mr. HOOPER: Petition of J. K. Gilbert and 50 other residents of Branch and Calhoun Counties, protesting against the enactment of compulsory Sunday observance legislation for the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3754. By Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska: Petition signed by members of the congregation of the Springbank Quarterly Meeting of Friends Church, assembled in Plainview, Nebr., protesting against the bill now pending before Congress providing for a big Navy program, and urging naval reduction; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

3755. Also, petition signed by Henry F. Tiede, of Loretto, Nebr., and 77 other petitioners of that vicinity, protesting against the passage of the so-called Lankford bill for compulsory observance of the Sabbath, or any other proposed legislation proposing compulsory observance of Sunday in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3756. Also, petition signed by Mrs. G. W. Whitney and Mrs. R. C. Andrews, of Fullerton, Nebr., and 155 other citizens of that vicinity, protesting the passage of the so-called Lankford or Sunday observance bill for compulsory observance of the Sabbath, or any other proposed legislation providing compulsory observance of the Sabbath in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3757. By Mr. HUDDLESTON: Petition of M. E. White and other residents of Birmingham, Ala., in opposition to House bill 78, the District of Columbia Sunday bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3758. Also, petition of Adolph B. Weil and numerous other residents of Birmingham, Ala., in opposition to House bill 78, the District of Columbia Sunday bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3759. Also, petition of L. G. Thomas, Mrs. P. C. O'Connor, and M. E. McPherson, and other residents of Jefferson County, Ala., in opposition to House bill 78, the District of Columbia Sunday bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3760. Also, petition of citizens of Del Rio and Val Verde County, Tex., urging that appropriation be made for the annual national rifle matches; to the Committee on Appropriations.

3761. By Mr. JENKINS: Petition signed by 123 voters of Jackson County, Ohio, urging that immediate steps be taken to bring to a vote a Civil War pension bill for the relief of veterans and widows of the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

3762. Also, petition signed by 39 adult residents of Gallia County, Ohio, protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3763. By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas: Petition of National Lumber & Creosoting Co., of Texarkana, Ark.-Tex., indorsing House bill 6091; to the Committee on Agriculture.

3764. Also, petition of International Creosoting & Construction Co., of Texarkana, Ark.-Tex., indorsing House bill 6091; to the Committee on Agriculture.

3765. By Mr. KINDRED: Resolution of the New York State National Guard Association of the State of New York, indorsing the principles of the Tyson-Fitzgerald bills (S. 777 and H. R. 500), and urging the United States Congress to pass these bills immediately; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

3766. By Mr. KING: Special resolutions passed by the Illinois Livestock Shippers' Association, in meeting assembled at Galesburg, Ill., January 7, 1928, signed by J. R. Armstrong, president; D. A. Woodward, vice president; and J. B. C. Lutz, secretary and treasurer; to the Committee on Agriculture.

3767. Also, petition of National Tribune's Civil War pension bill, signed by Luther Pittman, 215 North Twenty-ninth Street, Quincy, Ill., and 20 other citizens of Quincy, Ill.; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

3768. By Mr. KNUTSON: Petition submitted by B. F. Ives and others, protesting against compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3769. By Mr. KORELL: Petition of citizens of Portland, Oreg., urging legislation in behalf of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

3770. Also, petition of citizens of Portland, Oreg., protesting against the bill known as the Brookhart bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

3771. Also, petition of citizens of Portland, Oreg., against the compulsory Sunday observance bill (H. R. 78); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3772. By Mr. KVALE: Petition of Minnesota Wheat Growers' Cooperative Marketing Association, urging passage of farm-relief legislation; to the Committee on Agriculture.

3773. Also, petition of Post Office Clerks of Minnesota, urging passage of the legislative program adopted at their last State

convention; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

3774. Also, petition of Northwestern Lumbermen's Association, favoring a reduction of the corporation income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3775. By Mr. LINDSAY: Resolutions adopted by board of directors, the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, at a regular monthly meeting held on February 8, 1928, protesting against House bill 9481, which provides for an appropriation of \$12,000,000 for the reconditioning of the U. S. S. *Mount Vernon* and *Monticello* by the United States Shipping Board; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

3776. By Mr. LUCE: Petition of citizens of Wellesley, Mass., protesting against the Lankford Sunday observance bill (H. R. 78); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3777. By Mr. MORROW: Petition of Bank of Commerce, Roswell, N. Mex., protesting against the Oddie bill (S. 1752); to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

3778. Also, petition of citizens of Socorro, N. Mex., against House bill 78, by Mr. Lankford, compulsory Sunday observance for the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3779. Also, petition of Marie Gibson Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, protesting against naval construction program; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

3780. Also, petition of Rev. C. T. Hughes, pastor, and Frank Boyer, clerk, Colored Baptist Church, Chamberino, N. Mex., protesting against proposed naval construction program; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

3781. By Mr. MURPHY: Petition of Philena Santee, president, and Lorena Pearce, secretary pro tempore of the Damascus Woman's Christian Temperance Union, protesting against the big naval program; to the Committee on Appropriations.

3782. Also, petition of Anna C. Hall and Anna B. H. Oliphant, representing the Homemakers' Club, of Winona, Ohio, 100 members, protesting against the naval appropriation bill; to the Committee on Appropriations.

3783. Also, petition of Mrs. J. L. Rogers, of Rogers, Ohio, representing the Woman's Christian Union, protesting against the present naval program; to the Committee on Appropriations.

3784. Also, petition of Mrs. W. A. Schnaebelen, Mrs. S. A. Huffman, and others, of Leetonia, Ohio, protesting against Sunday observance laws; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3785. By Mr. NELSON of Missouri: Petition signed by citizens of Versailles, Mo., against the compulsory Sunday observance bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3786. By Mr. O'CONNELL: Petition of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, wood industries division, favoring the passage of the McSweeney-McNary bill, for expanded program of Federal forestry research; to the Committee on Agriculture.

3787. Also, petition of the American Live Stock Association, in convention assembled, adoption of various resolutions; to the Committee on Agriculture.

3788. Also, petition of the National Parks Association, Washington, D. C., protesting against the passage of House bill 5729, to turn Mena National Forest, Ark., into Ouachita National Park; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

3789. Also, petition of the New York Lumber Trade Association, opposing the passage of the Jones bill, merchant marine (S. 744); to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

3790. Also, petition of Richey, Browne & Donald (Inc.), of Maspeth, Long Island, N. Y., opposing the passage of the LaGuardia bill (H. R. 7759) as the best interests of every citizen of our country; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3791. Also, petition of the National Home Study Council, Washington, D. C., favoring the passage of Senate bill 2366 and House bill 7951, relating to degree-conferring institutions; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3792. Also, petition of the Maritime Association of the port of New York, protesting against the proposal embodied in House bill 9481, providing an appropriation of \$12,000,000 to be expended by the United States Shipping Board in reconditioning the steamers *Mount Vernon* and *Monticello*; to the Committee on Appropriations.

3793. Also, petition of the United States Fisheries Association (Inc.), office of the executive secretary, New York City, favoring the passage of the Stalker bill (H. R. 8298); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3794. Also, petition of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, Rochester, N. Y., favoring the passage of House bill 9195, Cuban parcel post bill; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

3795. Also, petition of Frederick W. Eberle, seedsman, Albany, N. Y., favoring revision of the first, third, and fourth class postal matter; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

3796. Also, petition of the Soroptimist Club of the District of Columbia, favoring the passage of House bill 6864 and Senate bill 1907, to establish a woman's bureau of the Metropolitan police department of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3797. By Mr. PEAVER: Petition of numerous citizens of Three Lakes, Wis., protesting against the enactment of compulsory Sunday observance legislation and particularly against House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3798. By Mr. PORTER: Petition of 369 residents of Pittsburgh, Pa., protesting against the passage of House bill 78, or any compulsory Sunday bills that have been introduced; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3799. Also, petition of 80 residents of Pittsburgh, Pa., in favor of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3800. Also, petition of 231 residents of Pittsburgh, Pa., protesting against the passage of House bill 78, or any compulsory Sunday bills that have been introduced; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3801. By Mr. RAMSEYER: Petition of citizens of Malcom, Iowa, protesting against a big Navy building program; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

3802. By Mr. ROBINSON of Iowa: Petition in opposition to the large increase in the naval building program, signed by the students and faculty of Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

3803. By Mr. SWICK: Petition of E. H. Dambach and 39 other residents of New Brighton, Pa., requesting the passage of Civil War pension bill providing \$72 per month for every surviving veteran of the Civil War, \$125 per month for all surviving veterans needing the aid and attendance of another, and \$50 per month for every Civil War widow; to the Committee on Pensions.

3804. Also, petition of Paul White and 18 other residents of New Castle, Pa., protesting the passage of the Lankford bill or other measures contemplating compulsory Sunday observance in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3805. Also, petition of John L. Williams and 25 other residents of New Castle and Lawrence County, Pa., protesting the passage of the Lankford bill, or other compulsory Sabbath observance measures affecting the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3806. By Mr. THATCHER: Petition of numerous citizens of Louisville, Ky., protesting against enactment of Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3807. By Mr. THURSTON: Petition of 37 citizens of Weldon, Clarke County, Iowa, protesting against increased naval construction; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

3808. By Mr. TILSON: Petition of Leo J. Laughlin and other residents of New Haven, Conn., protesting against passage of Senate bill 1667, with respect to distribution of motion pictures; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

3809. By Mr. WATSON: Resolution from the Makefield Monthly Meeting of Friends, in opposition to an increased naval program; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

3810. Also, resolution passed by Washington Camp No. 73, Patriotic Sons of America, in opposition to any change in the national origin act unless to give greater strength as to entry and registration of foreigners; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

3811. Also, resolution from Buckingham Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends, in opposition to increased naval construction; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

3812. Also, petition from members of Newtown (Pa.) Friends Boarding Home, in opposition to an increased naval program; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

3813. Also, resolution passed by the Baptist Ministers' Conference of Philadelphia and vicinity, in opposition to proposed increased naval program; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

3814. Also, resolution from the Merion Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution, in favor of House Joint Resolution 11, to adopt an official flag code of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3815. By Mr. WILLIAMS of Missouri: Petition of Dr. L. L. Feltz et al., urging that immediate steps be taken to bring to a vote a Civil War pension bill carrying the rates proposed by the National Tribune; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

3816. By Mr. WURZBACH: Petition of Oliver W. Johnson, Mrs. William Smith, Mrs. J. A. Lewis, Rev. R. E. Brown, Vernae May, Henry Ellison, and other citizens of San Antonio, Bexar



County, Tex., in support of increased pensions for Civil War veterans and widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

3817. By Mr. WYANT: Petition of Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair Chapter of the U. S. D. of 1812, favoring passage of Lankford bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3818. Also, petition of Greensburg Council, No. 169, Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring House bill 3; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

3819. Also, petition of L. W. Kintigh, R. F. D. No. 2, Irwin, Pa., indorsing Capper-Ketcham bill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3820. Also, petition of Olympia-Oakford Park Co., McKeesport, Pa., protesting against the passage of Lankford bill (H. R. 78); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3821. Also, petition of Raymond E. Maxwell, Haverford, Pa., protesting against naval appropriations bill; to the Committee on Appropriations.

3822. Also, petition of Washington Camp, No. 627, Patriotic Order Sons of America, Salina, Pa.; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

3823. Also, resolution of American Dental Association, indorsing House bill 5766; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3824. Also, petition of Loring, Short & Harmon, Portland, Me., favoring passage of House bill 11; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

3825. Also, petition of the Queensberry Club, favoring House bill 7736; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## SENATE

TUESDAY, February 14, 1928

(Legislative day of Monday, February 13, 1928)

The Senate reassembled at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Ferris	McKellar	Sheppard
Barkley	Fess	McLean	Shipstead
Bayard	Fletcher	McMaster	Shortridge
Bingham	Frazier	McNary	Simmons
Black	George	Mayfield	Smith
Blaine	Gerry	Moses	Smoot
Borah	Glass	Neely	Steck
Bratton	Gooding	Norbeck	Stelwer
Brookhart	Gould	Norris	Stephens
Broussard	Greene	Nye	Swanson
Bruce	Hale	Odell	Thomas
Capper	Harris	Overman	Trammell
Caraway	Harrison	Phipps	Tydings
Copeland	Hawes	Pine	Tyson
Couzens	Hayden	Pittman	Wagner
Curtis	Heflin	Ransdell	Walsh, Mass.
Cutting	Howell	Reed, Mo.	Walsh, Mont.
Dale	Johnson	Reed, Pa.	Warren
Deneen	Jones	Robinson, Ark.	Waterman
Dill	Kendrick	Robinson, Ind.	Watson
Edge	Keyes	Sackett	Wheeler
Edwards	King	Schall	Willis

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-eight Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by the Oscawana Democratic Club, of Queens County, New York City, N. Y., indorsing the stand of Senator JOSEPH T. ROBINSON in favoring religious tolerance, which were ordered to lie on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate cablegrams from the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives of Porto Rico, which were referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Cablegram]

SAN JUAN, P. R., February 14, 1928.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,

Washington, D. C.:

Upon the opening of the legislature this senate this day on which the birth of the liberator and martyr President is being celebrated, remembering his memorable sentence, "The Government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth," unanimously resolved to ask you to apply these words to our island through the enactment of the bills introduced by our Resident Commissioner providing for the election of the Governor of Porto Rico by the vote of the people at the elections of 1932 and authorizing our people to draft their own constitution.

ANTONIO R. BARCELO,

President of the Senate of Porto Rico,

[Cablegram]

SAN JUAN, P. R., February 13, 1928.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, D. C.:

This house at the opening of its sessions on this day when the birth of the liberator and martyred President is celebrated wishes to remind you of his memorable sentence, "The Government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth." Porto Rico demands that the principles involved in those words be applied to our island in the form of public institutions recommending to Congress approval of bills introduced by our Resident Commissioner providing the election of the Governor of Porto Rico by the vote of her people at the elections of 1932 and enabling our people to formulate our own constitution, thus acting in accordance with the several memorials presented to Congress by our legislative assembly.

JOSE TOUS SOTO,

Speaker House of Representatives.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, which was referred to the Committee on Claims:

Senate Joint Resolution 2, memorializing Congress relative to reimbursement by the Government of the United States for moneys paid by the State of Nevada for military purposes

[Approved February 4, 1928]

Whereas the Territory of Nevada was created by act of Congress March 2, 1861; and

Whereas said Territory was repeatedly called upon by the commanding general of the Department of the Pacific during the years 1863 and 1864 to furnish and equip troops to protect from warring Indians the overland mail route; and

Whereas at that time the routes to the Pacific coast by sea had been closed and there were not sufficient troops otherwise available to protect and keep open said overland route; and

Whereas the conditions then existing and the exigency of the occasion is shown by the statements of General Wright, one of the many similar being, "The Indian disturbances \* \* \* threaten the entire suspension of our mail facilities as well as preventing any portion of the vast immigration approaching from the East. \* \* \* It is impossible for us at this moment to purchase horses and equipment. Each man would have to furnish his own"; and

Whereas the Territory of Nevada then comprised a vast, sparsely populated desert region between two great mountain ranges, 1,500 miles distant from railroad communication, and where the then cost of living vastly exceeded that of any other section of the United States; and

Whereas in pursuance of said most urgent calls for troops, repeatedly made, the Territory of Nevada provided a regiment of Cavalry and a battalion of Infantry, by the aid of which troops only the overland mail, stage, and immigration route was kept open to the Pacific coast; and

Whereas in order to at all provide sufficient troops for the purpose the Territory was compelled to, and did by act of its "legislative power," provide for the payment to her troops of certain compensation in addition to that then provided to be paid by the United States to troops in other sections of the country, and to meet such payments the Territory, being without other means, was compelled to and did authorize a bond issue in the sum of \$100,000; and

Whereas such additional compensation was intended to cover the expenses of recruits prior to being mustered into the service and to equalize in part the difference in the purchasing power of the soldier's pay due to the increased cost of all necessary supplies in the region; and

Whereas the officials of the Territory may well have assumed that the Territory would be reimbursed under the provisions of the act of Congress of July 27, 1861, entitled "An act to indemnify the States for expenses by them in defense of the United States" (12 Stat. 276), and the letter of Secretary of State, Hon. William H. Seward, of date October 14, 1861, addressed to governors and containing the statement, "There is every reason to believe that Congress would sanction what the State should do and would provide for its reimbursement"; and

Whereas under the act of Congress creating the Territory of Nevada "legislative power was vested in a governor," appointed by the President, "and a legislative assembly," and all legislative acts and executive proceedings were required to be transmitted to the President of the United States and to the Senate and House of Representatives, and were so transmitted, and no objection was made by the President or the Congress to said acts creating said debt for said military purposes; and

Whereas on March 21, 1864, Congress adopted an enabling act authorizing the people of the Territory to frame a constitution and to become admitted into the Union as a State; and

Whereas the impelling motive of the administration and of Congress at that time in adopting such enabling act was to create an additional State in order to provide for ratification of the then contemplated amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, which proposed amendment was deemed by the administration of President Lincoln, according to the statement of Hon. Charles A. Dana, then Assistant Secretary of War, to possess a moral force "equivalent to